

# **CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

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**An Attack on the I.R.O. as 'A Slave Market'**

**Resolution of 10th Congress of Trade Unions**

**Trade Union Statutes and By-Laws**

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[This issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for April 29 to May 5 inclusive, in addition to selections from various other newspapers and magazines.]

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject-matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials, without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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## FEATURE ARTICLES

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### World Revolution: Soviet Interpretation and Appraisal

LENINISM: THE VICTORIOUS BANNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT. (By S. Ivanov. Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 1, January, 1949, pp. 24-44. 10,000 words. Condensed text:)

... Under Lenin's banner, the working people of the U.S.S.R., guided by Stalin and led by the Bolshevik party, succeeded within a brief historical period in bringing about the triumph of socialism, in defending their socialist Motherland from the fascist-imperialist aggressors, and in winning a military, economic and moral-political victory over them—a victory of world-historic significance. This victory, which rescued European civilization from destruction, liberated European peoples from fascist enslavement and returned their national independence to them, is a victory of Leninism. ...

The great October socialist revolution set an example for the working people of the whole world of how to overthrow the power of the landlords and capitalists and how to build a workers' and peasants' state. ...

Leninism is the inspiring and guiding ideological force of the Bolshevik party and the whole Soviet people. This is the source of the might and the guarantee of the invincibility of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Leninism is the inspiring and guiding ideological weapon of Communist and Workers' parties, of tens and hundreds of millions of laboring people throughout the world, in their struggle for liberation from a capitalist slavery and the horrors of imperialist wars. This is the guarantee of the certain victory of labor over capital. The working people of the entire world have begun to understand more and more clearly that the cause of the U.S.S.R. is not the private cause of the Soviet peoples alone, but their own vital cause, and that the banner of Leninism is their own battle flag. ...

\* \* \*

... Relying on a strictly scientific analysis of the latest stage of capitalism, Leninism gave a fresh presentation and solution of the question of development of proletarian revolutions. Lenin disclosed the law of the uneven economic and political development of capitalist countries under imperialism, the irregularity, conflicts and catastrophic

nature of this development. He concluded that the rupture of the world imperialist front at its weakest link was inevitable at various periods, and that victory of the proletarian revolution and the construction of socialism, initially in one or several countries taken separately, were possible and necessary. Leninism views the development of world proletarian revolution not as a single event but as an entire era embracing decades, with mass proletarian movements and revolutions in capitalist countries, national liberation movements and wars of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries, national wars, and imperialist wars.

Lenin and Stalin pointed out the place of the Russian revolution in history and disclosed its international significance.

In his famous work, "Foundations of Leninism," Comrade Stalin wrote: "Leninism is Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. More exactly: Leninism is the theory and tactics of proletarian revolution in general, and the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular."<sup>1</sup> Comrade Stalin exposed and smashed the attempts of Trotskyites and West European opportunists to represent Leninism, the great October socialist revolution, Soviet power, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. as something native and exclusively Russian. Comrade Stalin irrefutably proved that "Leninism is an international phenomenon, with roots in the entire international [process of] development, and not merely a Russian [phenomenon]." He proved that Leninism not only regenerated and concretized the revolutionary content of Marxism, but further developed Marxism in the new conditions of imperialism and the class struggle of the proletariat; that Russia, the focal point of all the contradictions of imperialism, had thereby become "the center of Leninism, and the leader of the Russian Communists, Lenin had become its creator"<sup>2</sup> and the leader of the international proletariat. ...

As far back as 1902, Lenin wrote in "What Is to Be Done?" that the accomplishment by the Russian proletariat of the tasks of the Russian revolution, "the destruction of the mighty fortress of both European and...Asiatic reaction, would make the

Russian proletariat the vanguard of the international revolutionary proletariat."<sup>3</sup> Events since that time have brilliantly confirmed Lenin's words. It follows from this, Comrade Stalin says, "that the Russian revolution was (and remains) the focal point of world revolution, that the vital questions of the Russian revolution have been at the same time (and are now) the vital questions of world revolution."<sup>4</sup>

Leninism is the guiding principle of the revolutionary movement of all countries. The works of Lenin and Stalin point out that the fundamental theory and tactics of Bolshevism (Leninism) are suitable and obligatory for proletarian parties of all countries. "Bolshevism is suitable as a model of tactics for all." The great October socialist revolution, the establishment of Soviet power and of the workers' and peasants' state, and the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R. have colossal international significance. This is true not only in the sense of influence on the development of the world revolutionary movement, but also in the sense that the Russian model, as Lenin wrote, shows all countries the "real essentials" of their inevitable and not too distant future—that is, in the sense of the international significance or historical inevitability of repetition of the basic features of the October revolution and Soviet power: the union of the proletariat and the peasantry with the hegemony of the proletariat in this union, etc.<sup>5</sup>

... Marxism-Leninism, naturally, does not deny, but foresees the possibility of variety in the forms and tempos of revolutionary overthrow of capitalism in different countries, depending upon concrete historical circumstances. It foresees variety in the transition periods and in the tempos of socialist transformation. It is inevitable that all nations will approach socialism, Lenin wrote in October, 1916, "but all will not approach it in entirely the same way: each will introduce [its own] special feature in one or another form of democracy, in one or another variety of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in one or another pace of socialist transformation of various sectors of social life."<sup>6</sup>

Understanding the essence and significance of the uniqueness of the concrete peculiarities [in each country] demands a correct application in each country of the fundamental theses of Marxism-Leninism concerning class contradictions and the class struggle—that is, application of the fundamental theses of Leninist-Stalinist revolutionary strategy and tactics, tested and proved in the experience of the victory of the revolution and socialism in the U.S.S.R. The unity of international tactics of the Communist workers' movement of all countries, Lenin wrote

in 1920, "demands not the removal of variety, not the destruction of national differences...but an application of the *fundamental* principles of communism (Soviet power plus the dictatorship of the proletariat) such as would *correctly modify* these principles in *particulars*, correctly adapt them and apply them to national and national state differences."<sup>7</sup>

The very fact of the existence and flourishing of the Soviet Union deepens and sharpens all capitalist contradictions, hastens the decay of imperialism, and is a great factor in intensifying the struggle of working people against imperialism. World revolution, wrote Comrade Stalin in December, 1924, will develop by means of the revolutionary break-off of a number of new countries from the system of imperialist states; this process "will take place all the more rapidly and fundamentally, the more socialism is fundamentally strengthened in the first victorious country, the more rapidly this country is transformed into a base for the further development of world revolution, into a means for accelerating the decay of imperialism."<sup>8</sup>

The break-off of a number of countries of Central and Southeastern Europe from the system of imperialism and the individual character of their transition to the socialist path through people's democracy is a new and brilliant confirmation of the genius-imbued vision of Lenin and Stalin ... The Soviet Army defeated the Hitlerite occupiers, brought national liberation to the peoples of the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and guaranteed them a real opportunity to take the fate of their states into their own hands and organize a people's democratic system.

The presence of the Soviet Army in these countries prevented the forces of international bourgeois-landlord reaction from unleashing civil war, and warded off the military intervention being prepared by the Anglo-American imperialists. Without the help of the Soviet Army the peoples of these countries would not have escaped the fate of the Greek people, upon whom the Anglo-American imperialists violently thrust a bloody monarcho-fascist regime. Without continual and unselfish fraternal aid from the Soviet Union, the states of the people's democracies would not have been able to maintain their economic independence from the imperialists.

In spite of all individual peculiarities, the transition of the countries of people's democracy from capitalism to socialism was accomplished on the basis of the *general* laws of development of class struggle in the transitional period, laws discovered by Lenin and Stalin

The construction of the new state machinery of

people's democracy has taken place in conditions of violent class struggle, which will be intensified in proportion to the further consolidation of the leading state role of the proletariat. Nationalization of heavy and medium industry, banks, transport and communications, the creation of a state socialist sector in the national economy, and agrarian reforms have been carried out in these countries against the savage resistance of the exploiting classes. In the course of this struggle the cooperation and alliance of workers and peasants has become still closer, the power of the working people has strengthened, the leading role of the proletariat and its party in the state has been established more firmly and effectively. The revolutionary-economic transformations have created the foundations for constructing socialism in the countries of people's democracy.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism, the countries of people's democracy are conducting a policy of restriction of capitalist elements and their exclusion from the national economy, a policy of strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry under the leadership of the working class. They are developing socialist industry, creating the prerequisites for collectivizing agriculture and encouraging voluntary cooperation of working peasants. Leninism teaches, and the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in building socialism in the U.S.S.R. shows, that only on the basis of these measures, carefully prepared and consistently carried out, is it possible to effect a successful transition from restricting capitalist elements in the villages to eliminating those elements from the villages. This policy, conducted in the countries of people's democracy under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' parties, is showing positive results.

On the other hand, the departure from Marxism-Leninism by Tito's nationalist group in Yugoslavia is leading to disastrous results. Tito's fractional group, which has usurped leadership of the Communist Party and the working class, is conducting an actual war against Communists who remain faithful to the banner of Leninism. It indulges in the false preaching of the possibility of constructing socialism without a class struggle and of the possibility of merging the kulaks and other exploiting elements in socialism, and chatters about some sort of independent Yugoslav "Marxism." To the joy of the imperialists, this group is carrying on a filthy campaign against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and against the Communist parties of the countries of people's democracy. By its adventurist policy, the Tito group is causing great damage to the peoples of Yugoslavia and is helping the capitalists in their efforts to make a comeback.

It is disarming the workers in the face of their domestic and foreign enemies. ...

\* \* \*

The entire political activity of Lenin both before and after the creation of the Bolshevik party, the entire political activity of Comrade Stalin and the entire history of the party of Lenin and Stalin is a history of unflagging, irreconcilable, remorseless struggle against bourgeois influence and bourgeois policy disseminated within the workers' movement by bourgeois agents—the "Economists," Mensheviks, Trotskyites, Bukharinites, national deviationists, etc. Without destroying the opportunists, without isolating them from the working class, without liberating the workers from their pernicious and corrupting bourgeois influence, the Bolshevik party would have been unable to win the victory of the October socialist revolution. The conquest and consolidation of Soviet power, the establishment and strengthening of the workers' and peasants' state, the building and triumph of socialism in the U.S.S.R., and the victory of the peoples of the Soviet Union over the fascist brigands would have been impossible. ...

Lenin conducted an irreconcilable, remorseless struggle in the realms of ideology, philosophy, politics, tactics, and organization, against the opportunists in Russia and also against international opportunism, revisionism and "centrism."...

Why did Lenin conduct such a remorseless, irreconcilable struggle against opportunism in all its forms and manifestations? Why have Stalin and the Bolsheviks conducted such a struggle, and why do they conduct it today? Because the old capitalist system, long ready for a revolutionary change to socialism, is still maintained not only by force but also by opportunism. ...

Dying capitalism, having outlived its era, has already engendered two world wars and is preparing to unleash a new world war. Between August, 1914, and August, 1945, the peoples of the whole world killed each other for more than ten years on the orders of the imperialists and for the sake of their enrichment. But even in the interval between the two world wars full peace did not exist and calm peaceful labor for peaceful purposes did not prevail. Instead, "local" wars took place, wars and interventions of the imperialists against the Soviet land, the Spanish people, China, Ethiopia and other countries. Meanwhile, war expenditures increased. Their full burden was placed on the shoulders of the workers. The result is a staggering picture: imperialism dooms the peoples to almost uninterrupted wars and uses the peacetime interval for the preparation of new wars. Nevertheless, capitalism,

despite the shakiness of its foundations, despite the general crisis which it is experiencing, lingers on. Imperialism maintains itself not only by terror and violence against the workers but also because it still receives certain support within the working class, among the working people.

Leninism points out that this support of imperialism comes from the privileged minority of the proletariat, the so-called "working aristocracy," certain "near-proletarian" petty bourgeois elements, the bureaucracy of trade unions, cooperatives and other workers' organizations, officials and employees of trusts, insurance companies, highly-paid officials and employees of state administration, "socialistic" parliamentarians, mayors and municipal counsellors. The ideological and political spokesmen of this stratum, which has been bribed by the profits and super-profits of the monopolists, are the opportunists, Right socialists and reformist trade union bureaucrats, transformed by the bourgeoisie into corrupters of the workers' movement, into watchdogs of capitalism. The opportunists and Right socialists are people who have come from the working class, or petty bourgeoisie who have united with "their" national bourgeoisie. Their chief function is to betray the interests of the workers while remaining within the workers' movement, to serve the bourgeoisie, to prevent the workers from overthrowing capitalism.

... The principal element in opportunism is its idea of class "cooperation" the idea that the proletariat must not conduct its own, independent, class policy but should subordinate itself to the class policy of the dominant bourgeoisie under the flag of class "cooperation."

The opportunists and Right socialists are the principal support and the chief political weapon of capitalism because and insofar as a considerable section of the workers and employees remain under their influence. It is necessary only to eliminate the influence of the opportunists, to dislodge them from the workers' movement, and imperialism will collapse under the first determined blow of the proletariat. The practical history of opportunism in Russia, France, Germany, England and the United States, Lenin said, proved that the opportunists are "better defenders of the bourgeoisie than the bourgeoisie themselves," and that "without their leadership of the workers, the bourgeoisie could not maintain itself."<sup>9</sup>

... Not only Communists in the U.S.S.R., but Communists throughout the world remember Comrade Stalin's directive that the strengthening of Social-Democracy "is the strengthening and reinforcement of capitalism, because Social-

Democracy is the main support of capitalism in the working class,"<sup>10</sup> that, consequently, "it is impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to Social-Democracy in the workers' movement."<sup>11</sup>...

The entire history of the foul activity of the Right socialists, Social-Democrats and Laborites in the period between the two world wars is a history of their joint struggle with the bourgeoisie against the revolutionary workers' movement. By [utilizing] sophisms "from socialism" they attempted to conceal and justify the military intervention of the imperialists against the U.S.S.R. They actively participated in this intervention; they conducted and conduct malicious, slanderous campaigns against the countries of socialism. The opportunists, Right socialists, Laborites and Social-Democrats pursued a policy of appeasement and collusion with respect to Italian and German fascism. They did not struggle against fascism and the military aggression it was preparing, but against the efforts of the Communists to unite the working masses into a united international front of struggle against fascism and war. By destroying the ideological and moral-political unity of the working class and working masses, the Right socialists facilitated the plans of the fascist-imperialist "Axis," connived with the fascists and helped them unleash the second world war.

The necessity for relentless struggle against opportunists and Right socialists has become even more imperative since the second world war, which still further weakened the capitalist system...

In these circumstances, the Right socialists striving at any cost to save capitalism from destruction, have been transformed into a real gang of agents, propagandists, scouts and spies for their "own" imperialists and the American imperialists. ... They are transforming their countries into instruments of the adventurist military-aggressive forces of American imperialism, which is striving for world domination.

One can scarcely conceive an example of more monstrous degradation than that presented by the English Right-wing Laborites. Fulfilling the function of directing affairs for the English bourgeoisie, they demand that workers' trade unions be transformed into bureaus for recruiting soldiers for the English Army. This army is being called upon to implement the military-aggressive, predatory, reactionary plans of Anglo-American imperialism. No less characteristic of the reactionary imperialist role of contemporary opportunists and Right socialists is the fact that the "socialists" of England, France

and Holland are conducting colonial wars, together with the imperialist bourgeoisie of their countries, with the aid of American imperialists, against the peoples of Indonesia, Viet Nam, Burma, Malaya and India.

... It is in vain, however, that the Anglo-American imperialists and their Right-socialist accomplices seek in the preparation of new military adventures an escape from the deep crisis which has embraced the entire imperialist system. "Because," as Comrade Stalin said, "only senile people can think that the laws of artillery are stronger than the laws of history..."<sup>12</sup>

... In France, the "Socialist" Blum, Moch and Lacoste directly guide military-police punitive operations against striking French workers. In England the Right-wing Laborites resort to special laws in the struggle against strikers. ...

Police terror—the Noske method—has become the main feature of state rule by the Right socialists. But this very fact reflects the weakness of senile capitalism and its lackeys. ...

\* \* \* \*

Lenin labored unflinchingly for many years to help the international revolutionary proletariat create parties of the Bolshevik type. The complicated, difficult process of the formation, growth and consolidation of the Communist parties stretched out for years. ... Communist parties in the capitalist countries continued to suffer great shortcomings for a long time. ... With few exceptions, the Communist parties of the capitalist countries...were not parties of mass political action among the proletariat until the time they were driven underground by fascism and up to the beginning of the second world war.

The contemporary international Communist movement presents an entirely different picture. Now there are militant Communist parties in almost all countries, and in many countries there are mass proletarian political parties. With insignificant exceptions (Sweden, England and the United States) all the Communist parties passed through a difficult, prolonged (5 to 25 years) school of underground activity. Working underground in conditions of the fiercest terror, the Communist parties suffered enormous losses—tens of thousands of their best sons. ... History laughed cruelly at the bourgeoisie. Having driven the Communist underground, the bourgeoisie itself forced them to pass through a revolutionary school such as no books or propaganda and education could provide. The revolutionary underground produced thousands of steeled Bolsheviks. ...

In the struggle with the fascist occupiers, workers and Communists learned and mastered

the art of waging partisan struggle in all its forms, including armed partisan warfare. Now the Communists and workers in China, Spain, Greece, Viet Nam and Indonesia are passing through such a school. The Communists and workers of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway have passed through such a school. Acquiring and amassing their own experience, mastering the enormous experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and systematically arming themselves with the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, Communist parties have been transformed into mass workers' parties. ...

The Communists in the countries of people's democracy have achieved enormous successes. During 1948 political and organizational unity of the working class was brought about on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideological and organizational principles in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria. The successful realization of this organizational-political unity, which has great international significance, became possible after the Right socialists, the "centrists" and national deviationists were unmasked, isolated and completely routed. The united worker's parties of Poland, Rumania and Hungary and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia number more than 1,000,000 members each, and the Bulgarian Communist Party totals about 500,000 members. United trade unions, youth organizations, women's organizations and other organizations are under the leadership of these parties. The political unity of the proletariat opens vistas for further strengthening the union of workers and peasants and for consolidating the guiding role of the working class.

The peoples of a number of countries in Central and Southeastern Europe are moving with growing confidence onto the path of socialism under the regime of people's democracy, which in the present historical conditions fulfills the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat. ...

A clique of Yugoslav social-nationalists have broken away from the mighty anti-imperialist front of socialism, from the international family of Communists. They have forsaken the principles of Marxism-Leninism, betrayed the banner of internationalism and disgraced the Yugoslav peoples' feelings of love and attachment to the U.S.S.R. ... There is no doubt that the working class and the Yugoslav Communist Party will be able to get rid of this treacherous clique.

Important successes have been achieved in the task of consolidating the forces of the working class in Germany. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in the Soviet occupation zone, was created through a union of Communists and Social-Democratic workers. The economic and

political measures carried out in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany have seriously undermined the economic basis of German opportunism. Reactionary Social-Democratic elements retain only certain positions in the Western zones of Germany, where they have been transformed into the state agents of the Anglo-Franco-American occupation powers. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany has 1,800,000 members. The Communist Party in the Western occupation zones of Germany unites 450,000 members. The million-fold trade union organizations and other mass German proletarian and democratic organizations are under the influence of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communists. The majority of the working class in Germany are behind the S.U.P. of G. ... The wide scale of the strike movements and the mass demonstrations in the Western zones of Germany, such as the impressive strike during the Autumn of 1948, in which about 9,000,000 workers and employees took part, testify that the German workers represent an enormous force. This force, when led into movement, into action, can disrupt and upset all the plans of the Social-Democratic traitors of the Schumacher type, and of the Franco-Anglo-American imperialist powers.

The French Communist Party, numbering about 1,000,000, is the most numerous mass political party in the country. The French Communists have succeeded in winning over a majority of the working class and in dislodging the Right socialists and reformists of the Jouhaux type from the trade unions of the C.G.T. (General Confederation of Labor), which numbers about 6,000,000 members. A continuous growth in votes for the Communists has been noted in all French elections since the second world war, despite the fact that all bourgeois parties, including the Socialist Party, are putting up a united front against the Communists. ...

The French Communists are resolutely arousing the entire French people in the struggle against the Anglo-American and French instigators of a new war and...are declaring that *the French people will never fight against the Soviet Union.*

The Italian Communist Party is rapidly growing and is displaying great political activity. ... At the time of the fall of fascism, in July, 1943, there were 5,000 to 6,000 members in the party. Five years later, in July, 1948, there were 2,283,000 members. The Communists wield the dominant influence in the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the trade unions of which embrace more than 6,000,000 workers. Almost 500,000 Italian workers took part in the armed struggle against the fascists and the German occupiers, under the leadership of the Communists. ...

The domination of the bourgeoisie in Italy has been shaken to its foundations. ... The strike struggles of the workers are attaining a scale which in many respects exceeds the scale of the 1920-1921 strike movement. ...

The working people of Italy categorically and courageously declare that they will...in no case fight against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. ...

For many years the Spanish Communist Party was a small organization with numerous little groups. The influence of opportunism, anarchism and anarcho-syndicalism appeared in the activity of these groups. When the monarchy was overthrown and the Republic proclaimed in April, 1931, there were no more than 1,000 members in the Spanish Communist Party. The membership of the Communist Party increased to 300,000 during the national war against Franco and against the Italian-German fascist interventionists. Communists were the soul and the chief guiding force in the three-year war of the Spanish people against the interventionists. After the defeat of the people's republic, Spanish Communists, in spite of their colossal losses and the system of terror, torture and shootings which dominated the country, did not cease the struggle. This struggle is still growing and at the present time armed partisan struggle is going on in a number of Spanish provinces. The fact that Franco has been compelled to employ aviation and artillery against the partisans, to devastate whole provinces, to set fire to the forests and fields of Aragon, Levante and Andalucia, to chase the population from villages in order to prevent the peasants from helping the partisans, attests to the scale [of the partisan struggle]. A regime which expends more than 65% of its state budget on police and military expenditures is a doomed regime. The Spanish Communist Party is a strong, experienced and well-steeled party, indissolubly bound to the masses. ...

The Communist Party leads the national liberation democratic movement in Greece. It was the organizer and leader of the EAM and ELAS. In the heroic struggle against the Hitlerites and Italian fascists, and at the present time against the American and English occupiers and Greek monarcho-fascist hirelings, the Greek Communist Party has gained the respect and confidence of the masses of people and evoked the admiration of democratic forces of all countries. The Greek Communist Party and the people's democratic army of Greece, despite a deficiency in arms, supplies, uniforms and food, is successfully repulsing the military-police forces of the monarcho-fascists, backed by American military forces and dollars and commanded by American officers. ...

The English Communist Party has also grown, although not to a very great extent. It had a membership of 15,000 in 1938 and about 50,000 in 1948. The party has not succeeded as yet in dislodging the Right-wing Laborites and trade union bureaucrats from the workers' movement. Lenin and Stalin constantly noted the historical and economic conditioning of the forces of opportunism, and their tenacity, in the English workers' movement. The "aristocracy of labor" is stronger in England than in any other countries, Lenin said, because "it has behind it not a decade but a century. There the bourgeoisie, which has much experience, has been able to bribe the workers and create among them a large stratum, larger in England than in other countries but nevertheless not very large in comparison with the broad masses of workers. This stratum is shot through and through with bourgeois prejudices and pursues a definite bourgeois reformist policy."<sup>13</sup>...

At the same time, Lenin and Stalin have pointed out that the consequences of crises and wars lead to a new proletarianization of a considerable part of the "aristocracy of labor" that had turned bourgeois, and to the undermining of its economic foundations. This is happening now on a great scale as a result of the second world war and particularly as a result of the powerful national liberation movement of the colonial peoples, including those of the English colonies. In this manner the economic foundation of reformism has been considerably disrupted in England also. ...

The membership, political influence and relative strength of the Communist parties has greatly increased in other European countries in the post-war period. The Belgian Communist Party numbers 100,000, the Danish 60,000, the Dutch 55,000, the Swedish about 60,000, the Norwegian 33,000, the Finnish about 55,000, and the Austrian 150,000. The comparatively slow growth of Scandinavian Communist Parties is primarily explained by the fact that remnants of Social-Democracy have been far from overcome in the activity, tactics and organizational life of these parties, while illusions regarding the ruling Social-Democratic parties still persist among the working people.

The United States Communist Party has always been confronted with great difficulties in the way of its development and activity. The U.S. Communist Party is opposed by the powerful and most highly centralized finance capital in the world and its two huge parties, which jointly or separately govern the state in turn. There are two large trade union centers which unite many millions [of workers]. They are headed by reactionary cliques, linked with capitalist monopolies and the highest government administration. Their principal assignment is to defend

the domination and profits of capital from the working class and to befog the class consciousness of workers. Nevertheless, the existence of huge proletarian masses, the difficult position of the workers, etc., create objectively favorable conditions for developing the work and increasing the influence of the Communist Party among the working people. According to data published in the press at the beginning of 1947, the U.S. Communist Party had 74,000 members.

... Although comparatively small in numbers, the U.S. Communist Party has great moral-political influence in the country, among the working people. The uninterrupted baiting of the Communist Party, organized by the forces of reaction; the official "crusade" conducted against it, the judicial persecution of its leaders, etc.—all this is evidence that the capitalists, in spite of their huge wealth and dictatorial power, are not at all certain of the stability of their positions. ...

The teachings of Lenin and Stalin are broadly disseminated among the working people of Latin American countries. Tremendous forces of democracy, progress and socialism are growing and strengthening here. The Communist Party of Argentina, in spite of the triple terror of the local bourgeoisie, American henchmen and English agents, has a membership of 30,000. ... Brazilian reactionaries and their masters from the United States once again have arrested the leader of the Brazilian Communists, Prestes. The Communist Party, which has a membership of 200,000 and received 600,000 votes in the last elections, has been outlawed. Vain efforts! ... In Cuba, virtually transformed into a colony of the United States, the Popular Socialist Party, based on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, numbers up to 50,000 Communist activists in its ranks and about 200,000 members supporting them. U.S. imperialists have forced their puppets in Chile to outlaw the Chilean Communist Party. The attempt of U.S. agents to stifle the militant will of 50,000 Communists and the voice of 200,000 trade union workers is laughable. The history of the workers' movement in all countries shows that the underground further steels and makes more resolute the fighters for social liberation. In Mexico the Communist Party, numbering about 36,000 in its ranks, leads the anti-imperialist struggle of the masses of people of the country and has great influence among the trade unions and peasant organizations. The Communist Party in Peru has 35,000 members, 15,000 in Uruguay, 15,000 in Colombia, 7,000 in Costa Rica, 5,000 in Panama, 6,000 in Ecuador and 1,500 in Nicaragua. ... There are no less than 6,000,000 workers organized in trade unions of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America, under the ideological and political influence of the Communists.

The Japanese Communist Party is growing rapidly and increasing its political influence among the workers. There were about 1,000 in its ranks in 1945, 50,000 at the end of 1946, and 100,000 in the middle of 1947. During the parliamentary elections in 1947 1,000,000 voted for the Japanese Communist Party. In the elections of Jan. 23, 1949, 3,578,000 voted for candidates of the Communist Party. The Party holds a dominant influence in the Congress of Japanese Trade Unions, numbering 1,500,000 members, and also within other large trade union associations which are separate from this strong trade union center.

The national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries of the Asiatic continent and the South Seas has acquired extremely great, truly gigantic proportions. The Communist parties, relying on the workers and the poorest peasants, direct this movement.

First place is occupied by the Chinese Communist Party. In 1926-1927 there were 50,000 in its ranks; by 1948 it numbered 3,000,000. ... In the course of two and a half years the people's liberation army of China has destroyed the basic forces of the Kuomintang army, and, as Mao Tse Tung noted, "has sufficient strength and foundations for the final annihilation of all remaining armed forces of the Kuomintang reactionary government in the very near future." The regions liberated by the Chinese people's liberation army make up 2,580,000 square kilometers, with a population of about 200,000,000. ...

In Indonesia and Viet Nam, 90,000,000 people led by the Communists are carrying on a liberation struggle against the military forces of the Dutch and French imperialists, who are actively supported by the American and English imperialists. The peoples of Malaya, Burma and India, led by the Communists, are struggling for their liberation.

Communist parties and groups or individual Communists are working and struggling now under the banner of Leninism in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the countries of the Near East, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and the Union of South Africa. They are struggling in all places where working people are without rights, are exploited, oppressed[or] degraded, where the oppressed and exploited masses are struggling for their liberation.

The ideas of Leninism are penetrating widely and deeply into Africa. Many facts bear witness to this. The Second Congress of the Democratic African Association of French Colonies in Africa, which took place in January, 1949, is an example. It has more than 1,000,000 members. The authorities forbade the congress. However, the delegates gathered illegally in a tropical forest

near the city of Abidjan. ... The congress outlined a broad program of action for the association in the coming period. At the final stage of its work the participants of the congress solemnly honored the memory of Lenin. One can find portraits of Lenin and Stalin everywhere in the cities and villages of Africa. ...

\* \* \*

The working people of the entire world learned and are learning, through the world-historic experience of the great October socialist revolution, through the experience of the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and through the example of the victory of the Soviet Union over the fascist imperialist states, the science of struggling and conquering, of smashing the fetters of imperialist slavery. ...

With the increase in influence of the Communist parties among the working masses, with the intensification of their activity, with the ever-increasing consolidation, activity and struggle of the international proletariat, the inter-relation of class forces in the international arena is continually changing in favor of the camp of democracy and socialism. ...

Leninism was victorious in the U.S.S.R. The ideas of Leninism will be victorious in the countries of people's democracy. Under the banner of Leninism the workers of the world are fighting victoriously and will be victorious.

<sup>1</sup> J. V. Stalin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. VI, p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, pp. 70, 77.

<sup>3</sup> V. I. Lenin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. V, p. 345.

<sup>4</sup> J. V. Stalin. "Problems of Leninism," 11th [Russian] edition, p. 357.

<sup>5</sup> *cf.* V. I. Lenin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. XXV, p. 171.

<sup>6</sup> V. I. Lenin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. XIX, p. 230.

<sup>7</sup> V. I. Lenin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. XXV, p. 229.

<sup>8</sup> J. V. Stalin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. VI, p. 399.

<sup>9</sup> V. I. Lenin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. XXV, pp. 343-344.

<sup>10</sup> J. V. Stalin. "Problems of Leninism," 11th [Russian] edition, p. 205.

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*, p. 182.

<sup>12</sup> J. V. Stalin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. IX, p. 200.

<sup>13</sup> V. I. Lenin. "Works" [Russian edition], Vol. XXV, p. 368.

**TITO'S CLIQUE: THE MOST EVIL ENEMY OF SOCIALISM.** (By G. Georgiu-Dezh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party. Reprinted from the newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for People's Democracy. Pravda, May 3, p. 4. 2,150 words. Condensed text:)

... One of the traditions of proletarian revolutionaries on May 1 is to brand with shame all splitters of proletarian unity, all enemies of socialism. The clearly traitorous role of the Yugoslav renegades and the isolation in which Yugoslavia has been placed by the treachery of the criminal clique of Tito crossing over to the imperialist camp are more striking on this day than ever before.

The atmosphere which prevailed at the recent Third Congress of the Yugoslav People's Front is vivid evidence of this.

The membership of this congress was hand-picked by the Rankovich machine from among the "tested" supporters of the Tito clique. ...

Tito began his report by declaring he would speak of the political tasks of the People's Front. In reality, his whole report was devoted to one single question—to slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. Even when this mortal enemy of socialism dwelt on certain questions concerning the situation in Yugoslavia, it was only in order to attack violently the great motherland of socialism and the fraternal Communist parties.

The tone and content of Tito's speech pleased his masters, the Anglo-American imperialists, and they rubbed their hands with satisfaction. The Voice of America radio station widely publicized Tito's report even before it was made available to the Yugoslav people.

Indeed, it is a long time since the imperialists had such a fervent agent to slander the Soviet Union so zealously! Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, indignant over Trotsky's vile, traitorous actions, called him Judas Trotsky. The name Judas fully suits Tito.

His whole address is proof of treachery. Tito had "prepared" himself by collecting beforehand all the anti-Soviet fabrications launched recently by his yes-men. He took upon himself the heinous role of slanderer, spreading the lie about "certain intrigues" of the Soviet Union allegedly directed against the Yugoslav peoples. Judas Tito realized what an explosion of indignation this odious insinuation would evoke in the Yugoslav people. Therefore he skirted around and about these "intrigues," unable to offer proof.

The U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies wish only one thing in respect to the Yugoslav peoples—to help them return to the friendly family of the united socialist front in order that the Yugoslav peoples may build socialism.

However, while Tito spoke of "intrigues" of the U.S.S.R., he deliberately avoided referring in his speech to the *real* intrigues of Anglo-American imperialism. ...

In his whole address Tito did not find a single word to condemn the piratical plans of the Anglo-American imperialists. There are no such words in his vocabulary. Tito made it seem as though Anglo-American imperialists did not exist in the world. ...

Twice Tito used the expression "instigators of war." But he was far from the thought of angering his Anglo-American masters and saying that it is they who are the instigators of war. On the contrary, this expression was clearly directed against the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the Communist parties with which this base coward and traitor is fighting.

It should not surprise us, therefore, if in the near future, in his wish to excel still more before his masters, Tito should create a new "theory" according to which it is not capitalism and its contradictions, not imperialism, but socialism and communism which are the cause of war in our epoch.

Tito has finally gone over to the imperialist camp. Like any traitor, he is afraid to admit this openly, the more so since he must take into account the real feelings of the Yugoslav peoples, who hate Anglo-American imperialism. Tito begs the Western press not to sing hymns of praise to him, because this compromises "the cause."...

Nowhere in the formulation of the tasks of the People's Front is the class enemy mentioned, or a death struggle with this enemy. ...

Tito—the patron of the kulaks—shamelessly chatters about "socialist Yugoslavia," about the "the socialist system in Yugoslavia," etc. This is a strange way to build socialism: to support the Anglo-American imperialists, the mortal enemies of socialism abroad, and to defend the kulaks, the same enemies of socialism within the country.

However, the program declaration of the People's Front says that the People's Front unites all, irrespective of *world outlook*. Thus all capitalists and kulaks, all speculators, Ustashi and Chetniks, all carriers of fascist philosophy and mysticism, people with a clearly reactionary world view, can be members of the People's Front, whose program, according to the formu-

lation of the congress, coincides with the program of the Yugoslav Communist Party!

Socialism in words and restoration of capitalism in deed. The representatives of American trusts came to Belgrade with this purpose in view. They were received with all honors. First the representatives of the American steel trusts arrived, then the oil equipment companies. The English imperialists also are striving to aid Tito, sending him rubber post haste. The bourgeois newspaper *The Manchester Guardian* cried in alarm: "Marshall Tito's regime can only hold out if it is able to buy sufficient goods and equipment from Western countries." The international bourgeoisie hastens to save Tito's regime. The so-called trade, the economic relations with capitalist countries, bear a clearly political character. The Anglo-American imperialists politically are helping Tito in the struggle against the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy.

Tito's clique has gone so far as to conclude a monstrous deal with Western Germany, that military arsenal of Anglo-American imperialism. Anglo-American official representatives have declared that the value of the trade agreement is \$19,000,000. Tito will send to the fascists, whom the American monopolists are carefully preserving and readying for a new world slaughter, chiefly grain and beans, taking them from the mouths of the Yugoslav people who are in need of foodstuffs. ...

But the Yugoslav people have not forgotten that when they were really building socialism the

American imperialists recalled ships with grain bought by Yugoslavia in America.

Therefore, Tito cowardly and knavishly conceals his connections with foreign capitalists from the people and attempts to deceive the working people with respect to the real essence of these vile deals.

In his address Tito calls all references to the economic difficulties of Yugoslavia a "slander." Let us see, then, what the situation is according to his own words: "In some places there are shortcomings in connection with supply." "Unbelievable things happened in connection with food ration cards." "An incorrect, squandering policy helps exhaust the state supply fund." "In certain places ration cards were taken away from workers or from other citizens engaged in production who did not have any other means of supplying themselves." Etc., etc.

The fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy deeply regret that the working people of Yugoslavia must go through these hard times. It is clear, however, that the facts confirm everything the Information Bureau resolution foresaw as to the consequences of the demagogic and adventurist measures of the Tito clique for the purpose of compromising socialism.

The protest movement of large strata of Communists... is growing every day. All honorable Yugoslav patriots all the more resolutely will rise against this treachery, against transforming Yugoslavia into a semi-colony of American imperialism. ...

## Gubichev Case: Legal Aspects and Question of Retaliation

LATEST LAWLESS ACTION OF THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES. (By E. Korovin, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, April 27, p. 4. Complete text:)

Various kinds of anti-Soviet provocation are well known to hold the most important place among the favored methods to which the American ruling circles systematically resort. In the period of the signing of the Atlantic Pact it has again become urgently necessary to distract the people's attention from the warmongers' true designs; it has become necessary to increase anti-Soviet hysteria. It is not surprising that the sword-bearers of Wall Street have hastened to organize a number of provocative actions, including the notorious "Gubichev case." Of course, complete failure awaits them here, too.

Every detail of this so-called "case," organized with great clamor in New York, is a glaring violation of the elementary foundations of international law and of all the accepted standards of humanity.

The entire conduct of the U.S. authorities in stage-managing this "case" is reminiscent of the customs of gangsters' bands, of which there are not a few in America today. By bringing criminal gangster customs into foreign policy and into relations with other powers, the U.S. ruling circles once again are utterly discrediting themselves in the eyes of the world public.

The "case" of Valentin Gubichev began according to all the rules of an American detective novel.

On March 4 a group of six men, reminiscent of

a gangster band, seized a Soviet diplomatic official in broad daylight in New York. It is true that the persons who abducted Gubichev called themselves representatives of the American police. But in view of the well-known close connection in the U.S.A. between police and bandits there is nothing unusual in this.

The further course of events diverges somewhat from the traditional plot of a crime novel. Gubichev was brought to a government prison instead of to the gangsters' secret headquarters, and the band which abducted Gubichev did not find itself in the dock, but the victim of the raid himself. The representative of American "justice," Judge Rifkind, cynically stated in reply to Gubichev's indignant protest that Gubichev, in asserting the obvious illegality of his detention and trial, "was possibly right and possibly wrong" and until this dilemma was solved the court would in its own way "ensure" the personal and residential immunity of the foreign diplomat—quite "in the American way"—by granting him free "accommodation" in the state prison.

It is difficult to find a suitable term to describe this glaring violation of the most elementary principles of international law permitted by the American authorities and an American court.

Inviolability of person and legal immunity for officials of a foreign diplomatic service who have been legally accredited to a given country is one of the oldest and most indisputable principles of international law. If U.S. Government agents are not obliged to know the history of this ancient principle of international law, it would appear that they should have at least a knowledge of American law. It would be advisable, in particular, for them to study the Act of Congress dated April 30, 1790, which was included in 1878 in the "Revised Statutes of the United States." They could read in Article 4063 of the Statutes (Paragraph 252 of the Code): "If any order or trial is instituted or brought by any person in a U.S. court or in a state court or by any judge, in accordance with which the person of any public minister or of any foreign sovereign or person of other rank summoned and accepted as such by the President, or the person of an employee or servant of such a minister is liable for arrest and imprisonment, or if his property is held accountable for debt, or is liable for arrest or seizure, such an order or trial must be held to be inoperative." And by Article 4064 (Paragraph 253 of the Code) of the same law "any person against whom such an order or trial is obtained or held, whether it be by a party, attorney or advocate, and any official who has taken part in its conduct, must be held to be violators of international law and disturbers of public order and must be imprisoned for not more than three years

and fined at the discretion of the court." It is hardly necessary to add that the judge before whom the victim of this bandit attack—a Soviet diplomat, indisputably—was brought should have known the U.S. law quoted above. That is why his answer to Gubichev's protest sounds like mockery not only of the illegally arrested Soviet diplomat but also of the laws of the United States.

What has been said is enough to conclude that the actions of the American police and court fall completely under the above-quoted U.S. law and are punishable as criminal.

But perhaps the diplomatic nature of Gubichev's residence in the U.S.A. was disputed or was not known to the American authorities?

When Gubichev was brought before the judge, after the attack made upon him by agents of the American Intelligence Service, the latter told the Soviet diplomat that "the court must determine whether diplomatic immunity extends to him."

Thus the American judge, having with some difficulty donned the mask of "impartiality," and not being convinced, apparently (despite international law and American legislation), that diplomatic immunity extended to the Soviet diplomat, decided on March 4, 1949, to "investigate" this "disputed" question.

What "objectivity," what an ardent desire "to know the truth!"

It appears that in the U.S.A. a judge and even the State Department may mock international law and the laws of their own country.

Ten days passed after the first examination of Gubichev, ten days in the course of which the court (according to the judge's statement) was to "determine whether diplomatic immunity extends to Gubichev."

It appears that this "disputed" question was "determined" not by the court at all, which had not even managed to study the interpretation and application of American law, let alone of international law, but by the State Department.

At the session of the court on March 14, 1949, the state prosecutor, Donegan, categorically asserted that diplomatic immunity did not extend to Gubichev in the opinion of the U.S. State Department. "The U.S. Government," he added, "considers this question decided." How did the court react to this one-sided and utterly false statement? Did it discuss it, evaluate the arguments of the State Department and study them?

Nothing of the sort. Judge Cox stated categorically: "As far as I am concerned, I consider this question today decided." Not content with this,

the court decided to fix the next hearing of the Gubichev "case" for the beginning of May.

Fine judges they have in the U.S.A.!

Of course, in attempting to "justify" the actions of its police agents, who had treated the Soviet diplomat according to "the law of the jungle," the U.S. State Department was free to present the American court with any "arguments" "proving" that the principles of international law, recognized by the whole civilized world and applied in relations between peoples before the U.S.A. existed, should not apply to the Soviet diplomat.

However, it is one thing to send these "arguments" in a sealed package to an American judge and another thing to attempt to defend them in public.

What are these "arguments?"

Forced to give an explanation of the illegal arrest of the Soviet diplomat to the American court (this task evidently was not so difficult or so complex) and also to the Soviet Government, the State Department quickly concocted a fantastic and utterly false "version." It asserted Gubichev first arrived in the U.S.A. in 1946 as a member of the Soviet U.N. delegation and then became an official of the U.N. Secretariat.

Having invented this non-existent fact, the State Department draws from it the "conclusions" to justify its attitude on this question. "When Gubichev," writes the author of the State Department's memorable note, breathless at the "cohesion" of his own arguments, "thus became an official of U.N., he ceased to be a member of the Soviet delegation and therefore cannot be granted diplomatic immunity in the United States on the basis of any connection with the Soviet Government."

The State Department may tell lies to the American court as much as it pleases. But as for the assertion made by the State Department that Gubichev arrived in the U.S.A. in 1946 as a member of the U.S.S.R. delegation to U.N. and only later transferred to work for the U.N. Secretariat, this is a *deliberate* lie. The State Department knows very well that Gubichev arrived in the U.S.A. as an official of the U.N. Secretariat with the diplomatic rank of Third Secretary and an American entry visa in his diplomatic passport.

This is confirmed:

First, by the note from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. KO-62676, dated June 13, 1946, which was sent to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, requesting a diplomatic entry visa and laissez-passer for an official of the U.N. Secretariat, Gubichev, Third Secretary.

Second, by Gubichev's diplomatic passport,

No. 12032, issued by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 10, 1946. The passport states that Gubichev is an official of the U.N. Secretariat and has the rank of Third Secretary.

Third, by diplomatic visa No. 202 granted by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on June 24, 1946, for the above-mentioned diplomatic passport belonging to Gubichev.

The facts quoted above prove irrefutably that Gubichev went to the United States as an official of the U.N. Secretariat, and his status underwent no change during his residence in the U.S.A.

It remains to add that a U.S. law dated Dec. 29, 1945, published in connection with the entry of the U.S. into the U.N. and with the establishment of the U.N. Secretariat in New York, stated that by an "international organization" is meant a "public international organization in which the U.S.A. is taking part." The same act (Section 7, Paragraph A) states that "persons appointed by a foreign government to an international organization, officials employed by such an organization and members of the families of these representatives, officials and employees who are living with them, shall enjoy the same privileges, freedom from taxation and immunity as are enjoyed under the same circumstances by officials and employees of the corresponding foreign governments and members of their families."

The logical conclusion from this is that the American authorities did not and could not have any real grounds for disputing or minimizing Gubichev's diplomatic status.

Finally, let us suppose that the American authorities had well founded or unfounded reasons for being dissatisfied with Gubichev's activities in the U.S.A. In that case the U.S. Government could have taken up with the Government of the U.S.S.R., through the usual diplomatic channels, the question of the undesirability of this Soviet diplomatic official's further presence in the United States. But it did not do this, as we know.

It is therefore absolutely indisputable that the elementary and generally recognized standards of international law, standards which guarantee personal immunity for members of the diplomatic service, have been violated by the arrest of Gubichev.

And so, from the viewpoint of the standards of international law generally accepted throughout the world, and on the basis of the laws operating in the U.S.A., the United States Government, in the person of its police and judicial organs, which have violated Gubichev's diplomatic immunity as confirmed by the visa issued to him by the American authorities, have committed a very grave infringe-

ment of international law. Since the subject of this infringement of law was a diplomatic official of the U.S.S.R., this infringement of law is, moreover, an act of illegal discrimination against the Soviet Union. Such actions give the injured state the right either to demand appropriate satisfaction (moral or material) from the government which has broken the law, or to apply answering repressive action against citizens and diplomatic officials of the state which has set out on the path of infringement of international law.

While touching on the legal side of the case, its moral-political significance should at the same time not be underestimated. The trampling on the most elementary principles of international law by American state agencies is a clear illustration of the process of growing fascism in the American

state system and an example of the American interpretation of the principles of "democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law" so eloquently described by the preamble to the Atlantic Pact.

For all who have not lost the ability to distinguish black from white and call things by their right names, the "Gubichev case" is clear evidence that contemporary American democracy, freedom and law are only a screen; under cover of this screen the boundary is being wiped out between guardians of order and breakers of order, between responsible officials of the U.S. State Department and protectors and concealers of violators of international law and the laws of America. The boundary is becoming imperceptible indeed.

## An Attack on the I.R.O. as 'A Slave Market'

AN INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE ORGANIZATION. (By Yur. Korolkov. Pravda, April 29, p. 4. Complete text:)

Bad Kissingen is a small spa in the American occupation zone of Germany where the main headquarters of the International Refugee Organization (I.R.O.) has been installed. You can meet everyone here in the Kurhaus, a first-class hotel furnished to receive numerous transoceanic guests. Representatives of the countries of South America, Canada, Australia, the United States, England and Belgium come here just as slave traders journeyed to the slave market in the bad old days. They come with one purpose alone: to recruit, at a suitable price, the hungry, frightened, unfortunate people living in the DP camps. To England are taken scullery maids and laundresses, to Brazil workers for the coffee plantations, to Canada lumberjacks and to Australia cooks and laborers.

Not long ago another group of slave trader-recruiters appeared in Bad Kissingen from Australia. They too were attracted hither by the possibility of getting cheap manpower. All the leading I.R.O. administrators attended the banquet given in the Kurhaus in honor of the clients' arrival. Behind a long table laden with food sat elegantly dressed women, informal Yankees and strait-laced Englishmen. The banquet was a very ceremonious affair. Guests and hosts talked business in the intervals between toasts. The New Zealanders were interested in a substantial share of the live goods. For a start they wanted 1,000 farm laborers, and 200 Slav children concealed by the Anglo-American authorities with the help of the I.R.O. in various "homes" and almshouses. The following day, when the transaction had been

concluded, the New Zealanders drove out to the camps to choose the manpower they wanted.

The question of so-called forced labor was discussed in the U.N. Economic and Social Council not so very long ago, but the provocateurs and slanderers said not a word about the system of mass forced labor being effected through the I.R.O.

Nevertheless, even from fragmentary data the conclusion may be drawn that the "independent" I.R.O. has long since turned into an agency engaging not in repatriation but simply in forced distribution of forced manpower. According to official figures alone, about 200,000 displaced persons have already been deported from the single American zone of Germany, as follows: 12,000 unskilled laborers and farm hands to Australia, 23,000 to Canada, 30,000 to Belgium and 36,000 to the U.S.A.

Apart from their other aims, the slave traders are trying to provide themselves with an additional army of strikebreakers, with whose help they will be able to exert political and economic pressure on the workers of their own countries to lower wages. Belgium may serve as one example. A country in which every seventh worker is jobless has imported 30,000 foreigners. They are employed mainly in underground work in the mines. They are paid half as much as Belgian workers and are not allowed to leave their mines or factories for several years. Is this not forced labor?

An interesting chart illustrating the sending of displaced persons to other countries hangs in the I.R.O. Information Department. It shows that 85

people have been sent to Belgium in the past two months and almost three times as many—209—have returned (fled back, unable to stand the hardships of forced labor).

In the past two months more than 20,000 displaced persons have been sent from the American zone to Canada, Australia, the United States and other countries. At the same time only a few people have been repatriated although, according to the official statement of senior I.R.O. officials in Bad Kissingen, the longing of displaced persons to return to their own countries has of late considerably increased. In order to prevent repatriation, the American military authorities have arbitrarily closed the Soviet repatriation mission in Frankfurt-on-Main.

Hindering in all kinds of ways the return of displaced persons to their countries, the I.R.O. officials doom scores of thousands of Soviet people to forced labor and create inhuman conditions of life for them.

Here is the letter of Andrei Malinovsky: "Many of us who were in a difficult and impossible position were sent into the Foreign Legion and deported to Tunis, Indo-China and other tropical countries. Many have already met their deaths in the tropic swamps, others have not survived the hard conditions and have shot themselves. They had no other way out. I was among those who were deceived and deported to distant countries. There is at least a faint hope of returning home from England or Belgium, but from over there it is impossible..."

A young Ukrainian, Yekaterina Kirik, writes from Australia to her friend: "You would not believe how I cry days on end for my Poltava! I am working as a farmhand, 13 hours a day. I want to leave but the master won't let me go; he says the term of the contract is not up. I have to suffer a whole year more. The engineer Peterson here milks cows and his wife works as a charwoman. That is how the promised golden mountains look!"

On the way to Bad Kissingen I visited one of the DP camps. The walls are covered with posters calling on the displaced persons to go to other countries. They are not allowed to read Soviet newspapers. Severe punishment awaits anyone who tries to meet the Soviet representatives for himself. On the instigation of the occupation authorities, camp committees composed of war criminals terrorize all who express a desire to return to their native land. Terror, intimidation, unbridled anti-Soviet slander—such are the methods by which the Anglo-American authorities, in cooperation with the I.R.O. hinder the return of displaced persons to their countries. To these methods has now been added a new one—a system

of organized starvation. The rations—hunger rations under any circumstances—have recently been deliberately reduced in the camps.

American reaction, hiding behind the "altruistic" work of the I.R.O., is using the DP camps not merely as a giant slave market: 700 people were recently recruited from the Sangvarden camp, which is under I.R.O. trusteeship, and sent to the Münster district for military training. All the inmates in the Hellendorf camp—ex-servicemen—have been deprived of their food ration cards and offered the choice of starving or joining the so-called police detachments. As a result, about 100 people have "voluntarily" joined the police divisions. At present, according to I.R.O. figures for Jan. 1 (considerably understated) there are 20,000 displaced persons in the police detachments of Western Germany. Severe military discipline is established in all these detachments, which are headed by English and American officers.

Such is the activity of the I.R.O., which has, in essence, become an organization of slave traders. Berlin, April.

A CRIME CONTINUES. (By Yur. Korolkov. Literaturnaya gazeta, April 16, p. 4. 1,150 words. Condensed text:)

The brutal, cynical and morally unscrupulous gentlemen who impudently and hypocritically call themselves "democrats in the Western sense" are continuing to commit the most heinous crime.

I refer once again to the children, the tens of thousands of children kidnapped by the Hitlerites, separated from their parents and their Motherland, and secretly deported to Germany.

The colossal scale of this crime is still not known with any accuracy by the international public.

I have before me a photostat of a secret order by Himmler, bearing his personal signature. This order is a directive concerning the organization of the so-called "Lebensborn"—the special center called upon to carry out the mass compulsory Germanization of Slav children who were forcibly deported from temporarily occupied territory. Himmler's special directive described how the children were to be taken from their parents, how they were to be "sorted," selecting the most "racially fit," how their names were to be changed so no one would be able to find them.

All children taken from shelters and schools or snatched from their parents were divided into three categories. The youngest children who were recognized as "fit" were handed over to the families of S.S. men to be brought up. The older ones (from six to 12) were sent to rural localities.

They were not allowed to be taught reading and writing. As one of the extant documents notes, they could only be taught to count to 100 and to read road signs. The third category of children, who did not satisfy the demands of the hangmen, were sent to "death camps."

In all, during the period of fascist debauchery in Europe, about 500,000 children, according to incomplete statistics, were deported to Germany from various countries. Many of them perished. A certain proportion of them were returned to their Motherland in the first months following the war.

But many tens of thousands of Slav children are being forcibly detained to this day in Western Germany!

All the awful crimes of the "Lebensborn" were fully proved and confirmed by documentary evidence at the Nuremberg trials. Nevertheless, the American court passed what was essentially a sentence of acquittal on the ringleaders of the S.S. organization.

This sentence was by no means accidental. The sanguinary practices of the "Lebensborn" have now been completely mastered by the American authorities. Himmler's directive regarding compulsory Germanization of Slav children virtually remains in force today in Western Germany!

The Anglo-American authorities have been obliged to admit there are more than 150,000 children in their zones from the Slavic countries: 90,000 in the British zone and 65,000 in the American zone. It has not yet been established how many children there are in the French zone.

The overwhelming majority of the kidnapped children are in German families, i.e., where they were sent by the "Lebensborn." These are principally families of former S.S. men. Not a few children are being morally crippled and corrupted in various kinds of asylums, children's centers and colonies.

In his directive, Himmler categorically demanded the strictest secrecy regarding everything concerning the Germanization of Slav children. Himmler's "precepts" are now being zealously observed by Generals Clay and Robertson and their officials. They are industriously concealing the children kidnapped by the fascists,

placing every obstacle before those who attempt to locate the children. Soviet representatives, as well as representatives from the countries of people's democracy, are not permitted to visit the children's colonies at all. Everything that takes place behind the walls of the Anglo-American "Kindersheime" is surrounded by complete and strictly guarded secrecy.

Not long ago I applied to the British occupation authorities with a request to permit me to visit several asylums in the English zone. However, the position of the children there is evidently so bad that the English authorities refused to grant the permission.

Extensive materials regarding the "Lebensborn" are preserved in the archives of the Nuremberg trial. Among them may be found detailed lists of kidnapped children, indicating to whom they were handed over. It would not be difficult to locate the overwhelming majority of these children, forcibly carried off by the Hitlerites, if these lists were utilized. But the American authorities will not permit this archive to be utilized!

Several weeks ago a Soviet boy, Boris Gensler, happily escaped from an American children's center near Munich. He secretly made his way to the Soviet repatriation mission and asked to be returned to his Motherland, to Kingisepp, where his parents live. He told of the unbelievably severe conditions in which the children of the camp were living. The majority of them have been given new Christian names and surnames—Himmler's directives have been carried out.

[The author proceeds to relate the case of a Soviet Ukrainian child whom the American authorities have refused to hand over, for over a year, despite repeated requests and pleas of his mother.]

A struggle must be waged for every child. I could cite dozens of similar glaring cases here. In each of them the same inhuman, brazen bureaucrats—the Anglo-American perpetrators of Nazi crimes—stand in the way of a happy ending.

Such is the monstrous, evil, inhuman policy of organized mockery of Soviet children and children kidnapped from other Slav democratic countries. Such are the Anglo-American "Kulturträger," who are most successfully overtaking the Hitlerite hangmen in their barbarism!

## Resolution of 10th Congress of Trade Unions

RESOLUTION OF 10TH CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. CONCERNING THE REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS.—April 27, 1949. (Pravda, May 11, pp. 2-3; Trud, pp. 1-2. 7,200 words. Condensed text:)

Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov concerning the work of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Tenth Congress of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. resolves to approve the political orientation and practical work of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Events of world-historic significance have taken place in the social-political and economic life of the Soviet Union during the years since the Ninth Congress of Trade Unions.

As a result of the victory of the Lenin-Stalin plan for the construction of socialism our country has become a mighty socialist industrial power with the most advanced and extensive system of collective agriculture in the world. The socialist system has become the one and only dominant economic system in the U.S.S.R. Exploitation of man by man has been forever eliminated in our country; crises, unemployment, misery and ruin of the masses have been ended once and for all. Labor in the U.S.S.R. has become a matter of honor, glory, valor and heroism. The material welfare of the people is constantly increasing. The Soviet Union has become the leading country in the field of culture. ...

The victory achieved in the great patriotic war overwhelmingly demonstrated the superiority of the Soviet social and political system over capitalism.

In the period since the war, the Soviet people, inspired by the historic speech of Comrade Stalin on Feb. 9, 1946, set about the task of reconstructing and further developing the national economy. They pursued this task with great enthusiasm, solving the great problems of completing the construction of a socialist society and of gradually passing from socialism to communism.

In all the stages of the struggle for construction of a communist society, the trade unions invariably have been guided by the directives of Lenin and Stalin concerning the role of trade unions as a school for communism. The strength of the Soviet trade unions lies in the wise guidance of the Communist Party and the great leader of the Party and the people, Comrade Stalin.

During the first three five-year plans the trade

unions roused the masses to creative activity for fulfillment of the Lenin-Stalin plan for industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. In the years of the great patriotic war the trade unions, led by the Bolshevik party, conducted intensified work in organizing and educating the masses. They subordinated all their activity to realization of the fighting appeal of the Party: "Everything for the front, everything for victory over the foe!"

Since the victorious conclusion of the great patriotic war, the trade unions, responding to the appeal of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, have assumed leadership over socialist competition to fulfill the Stalin post-war five-year plan ahead of schedule.

The trade unions are teaching the wide masses of workers and employees a communist attitude toward labor and a responsible attitude toward socialist property. They are struggling to overcome remnants of capitalist psychology among the people and instilling the sacred feeling of Soviet patriotism in the masses. The trade unions are showing constant solicitude for the improvement of the living conditions of workers and employees and the cultural facilities at their disposal.

The Soviet trade unions are actively struggling for international unity of the working class, for a union of the forces of the democratic camp against the instigators of a new war, for a stable peace throughout the world.

In the present historical period, when all Soviet people, led by the Bolshevik party, are selflessly working for realization of the great Stalinist program for construction of a communist society, the trade unions must play a still greater role as schools of communism. They must harness the creative activity and energy of the masses more than ever for further rise in the national economy and culture of our fatherland and unite the working people still more closely around the Bolshevik party and the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

### Tasks of the Trade Unions in the Struggle for a Further Rise and Development in the National Economy

The trade unions, led by the Party, have taken the lead in socialist competition, which is "a communist method of constructing socialism on the basis of the maximum activity of the millions of workers" (Stalin). ...

The congress considers that intensification of socialist competition for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the national economic plans and for the fulfillment of the Stalin post-war five-year plan ahead of schedule is a most important task of the trade unions. The trade unions must give practical help to competing workers in fulfilling the obligations undertaken by individual workers and by brigades, sectors, shops and enterprises in increasing the productivity of labor, improving the quality and lowering the cost of production, introducing and mastering new techniques, mechanizing labor-consuming work, rationalizing production, increasing accumulations above plan and accelerating the turnover of working capital.

The attention of the competing personnel of enterprises, shops and brigades must be concentrated on better utilization of equipment, on extensive introduction of belt-line methods, speedy methods of metal work, application of automatic equipment and other advanced production methods.

The trade union organizations must put an end to elements of formalism and bureaucracy in leadership over socialist competition; must improve check-up on the fulfillment of socialist obligations; must give wider dissemination to the initiative of innovators in production, and must help the personnel of sectors and shops to adopt Stakhanovite methods in their work.

The congress demands that the trade unions give every help to economic agencies in seeing to it that brigades, shops and enterprises work precisely according to schedule, without spurts and at an even pace. The congress demands that the trade unions go deeper into the work of every industrial enterprise, shop and sector, and strive persistently to bring the lagging ones in step with the foremost.

The task of the trade union organizations is to see to it that the masses of workers, foremen, engineers, technicians and employees participate in drawing up the technical-industrial-financial plans of enterprises, and to organize day-to-day collective check-up on fulfillment of these plans.

The congress condemns the practice of certain industrial enterprises of overfulfilling their total output assignments for secondary products while failing to fulfill assignments for many most important types of products of requisite quality and assortment. The congress demands that trade union organizations wage a determined struggle against this practice, which is contrary to the interests of the state.

The trade union organizations must do everything to strengthen ties of scientific research institutes and institutions of higher learning with

industrial enterprises. This will ensure more extensive utilization of scientific achievements for the improvement of production and the enrichment of science with the valuable practical experience of the outstanding workers who are pioneers in industry, transportation, construction and agriculture.

The congress recommends that the trade union organizations expand the network of Stakhanovite schools in enterprises—schools for high-quality output and for introducing rapid work methods—and enroll an ever-increasing number of workers in those schools.

The trade union organizations must do everything to help improve the skill of technical [and] engineering personnel. They must strive for improvement in the work of technical laboratories and for an expansion of technical library facilities, and must conduct scientific-technical conferences.

Production conferences are important for increasing the creative activity of the masses. Production conferences must foster rapid introduction of the working methods of production pioneers, removal of shortcomings in the work of industrial enterprises, discovery and utilization of potentialities [in enterprises] and improvement of the quality of output. ...

The trade union organizations must improve their work in fostering mass inventiveness and rationalization [of production methods]. They must wage a determined struggle against the inertia of those leaders who retard the application of valuable suggestions.

The trade unions must draw all workers, technical engineering personnel, specialists in agriculture and employees into the battle to carry out the historic February resolution of the Party's Central Committee "On Measures for a Rise in Agriculture in the Post-War Period," as well as the resolutions of the Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee "On the Plan for Protective Belt Forestation, Introduction of Grass Crop Rotation and Construction of Ponds and Reservoirs for Ensuring High and Stable Yields in Steppe and Forest-Steppe Districts of the European Part of the U.S.S.R.," and on the three-year plan for development of communal productive animal husbandry in collective and state farms (1949-1951).

In the field of wages for workers and employees, the trade unions must strive for consistent and complete application of the socialist principle of payment according to work, and strengthen mass check-up on observance of established systems of payment for work.

It is also indispensable to struggle against

tendencies for leveling wages, and to strive for the introduction of wage rate systems which will serve as incentives to greater productivity of labor, better quality output and economy of raw materials and supplies. The trade unions must give more help to economic agencies in developing and perfecting piece-work, progressive piece-work and bonus systems of payment, and help shops and brigades adopt cost accounting.

... the congress demands that the trade unions assist in every way the devising of better norms and the replacement of experimental statistical norms by progressive output norms with a technical foundation.

The congress recommends that the trade union organizations ensure systematic control over application of the bonus systems which the government has devised for technical engineering personnel who overfulfill output assignments, and strive for strict observance of requirements concerning quality, assortment and cost of output.

Since better training of skilled workers is important for the national economy, the congress considers that the vocational schools under the labor reserve system must improve the training of young workers and help them master technics, technology and advanced methods of work. They must devote more attention to the political and general education of students.

The trade union organizations must establish day-to-day control over the correct utilization of young workers in production and provide all requisites for constantly improving their technical working skill. The trade union organizations must draw young workers into competition on a larger scale. The unions must constantly see to it that young workers are provided with material necessities, especially housing, and that they are better supplied with cultural facilities. The trade union organizations must strive more persistently for systematic improvement of the working skill of women and for greater boldness in entrusting leading positions to them in the management of enterprises.

Collective contracts are a great organizing force in the struggle for fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans, increased productivity of labor, and a higher living standard and better cultural facilities for workers and employees. Economic and trade union organizations must see to it that collective contracts are made in due time, and that all the mutual obligations they contain are strictly observed. The trade union organizations must establish unflinching control over the complete and exact fulfillment of collective contracts.

### Tasks of the Trade Unions in Labor Protection and Safety Measures

Working conditions in industry, transportation and construction improved considerably during the years of the Stalin five-year plans. Injuries incurred in production decreased by two-thirds in those years, and by three-fourths in certain branches of industry—machine building, metal and chemicals.

The trade unions are doing much to improve protection of the labor of workers and employees and to check on the observance of the labor code.

The congress considers that the trade union and economic organizations must see to it that working conditions in production are further improved, mechanization of heavy and labor-consuming work accelerated, and causes of accidents and professional sickness removed.

The trade union organizations must strictly control fulfillment of all the requirements of safety and industrial sanitation in constructing, restoring or rebuilding enterprises, rationalizing production techniques and introducing technological innovations.

The congress demands that the trade union organizations exercise stricter control over timely and uninterrupted issue of high quality work-clothes and footwear to workers in accordance with established norms.

Scientific research institutes in labor protection must show greater speed in devising methods to make labor conditions healthier—especially in the mining, chemical, ferrous and non-ferrous metal and machine-building industries—and must strive for their practical application.

The congress calls the attention of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education to the necessity for better teaching, in institutions of higher learning, of disciplines in the field of safety measures, and of training state technical inspectors on a broader scale.

Technicians of labor safety and industrial sanitation and economic and trade union organizations must make wider use of factory and plant publications, the radio and the motion pictures, and must systematically conduct lectures and consultations for the sake of mass propaganda on labor protection. The ministries should issue more literature, posters and educational material on safety measures.

The trade union organizations must constantly check on the observance by economic agencies of the Soviet labor code, especially the laws protecting the labor of women and young people.

Tasks of the Trade Unions in Improving the  
Living Conditions of Workers and Employees

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government show constant solicitude for the improvement of the material services and cultural facilities at the disposal of the workers and employees.

Due to the advantages of the socialist economic system, a monetary reform was carried out in the U.S.S.R. soon after the war, the rationing system was abolished, and the prices of consumers' goods are being systematically lowered. As a result, and also in connection with the increase in nominal wages, the average real wage of workers and employees more than doubled in 1948 as against the preceding year. The new downward revision of state retail prices, effective March 1, 1949, is one more clear manifestation of the constant Stalinist solicitude for the Soviet people, for raising its living standard. ...

The trade union organizations maintain constant social control over the work of stores and public dining rooms and are fighting to improve the food supply for the workers. Nevertheless, the work of public dining rooms and cafeterias is still unequal to the demands made upon them.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade, [various] ministries' Chief Administrations for workers' food supply and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives must improve the operation of the trade network. They must see to it that the assortment of goods is expanded and their quality improved. They must see to it that consumers are provided with better service. They must ensure systematic training of the personnel of trade and restaurants, and improvement of its skill.

The congress considers that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and the ministries' Chief Administrations for Workers' Food Supply must improve the work of public dining enterprises, ensure better quality and wider assortment of dishes in public dining rooms, and expand the network of dietetic and children's public dining rooms. Measures also must be taken to reduce the cost of food, cut overhead expenditures and bring down the extra charges on foodstuffs in the dining rooms [as compared with the cost of the same items over the counter in a store], and correctly utilize deductions from profits realized above plan by subsidiary undertakings of enterprises [such as farms operated by a factory to supply its dining room].

The congress suggests that the trade union organizations exercise more active social control over the work of trade and public dining enterprises.

The trade unions in the field of state trade, public nutrition and consumers' cooperatives, as well as the trade union organizations serving workers and employees of the Workers' Food Supply Organization [ORS] must instill in the workers of trade and public dining a feeling of high responsibility for their work, for higher quality service to the consumers and for respecting socialist property.

The congress notes that the trade unions are doing much to foster individual and collective vegetable farming, animal husbandry and gardening by workers and employees. It recommends that the trade union organizations continue to give every help to workers and employees in this matter.

The trade unions are exercising social control over the housing construction taking place on an enormous scale in our country. About 51,000,000 square meters of housing space were made available during the three post-war years alone. The government is giving every help to workers and employees in building their own houses.

Nevertheless, a number of ministries and departments are not fulfilling their housing construction assignments. The congress calls to the attention of the administrators of ministries and departments the necessity of ensuring scrupulous fulfillment of the plans of housing construction, using prefabricating methods for large-scale building, mechanizing construction work and stimulating the production of local building materials. Special attention must be given to the betterment of housing and municipal welfare construction.

The ministries of municipal economy of the Union republics and the ministries of industry must increase the volume and improve the quality of housing repairs. They must expand the municipal welfare and municipal transportation networks and improve their functioning.

The congress recommends that all trade union organizations induce the membership to exercise wider control over the construction and repair of apartment houses and over the supply of necessities to workers, employees and students. It is necessary in particular to strengthen control over the fulfillment by administrative agencies of the government's directive concerning allocation for specific purposes of sufficient building materials, machinery, means of transportation and labor power to ensure fulfillment of the plans of construction and capital repair of apartment houses.

The trade union and economic organizations must help workers and employees who are building their own houses to obtain land and funds and to

acquire prefabricated houses and building materials at their own expense.

All the trade union and economic organizations must assume a responsive and solicitous attitude toward the needs and problems of workers and employees. They must wage a determined struggle against a careless, rude or disdainful attitude toward complaints by workers and employees on the part of individual members of administrative and other agencies.

#### Tasks of Trade Unions in State Social Insurance

The multi-million state social insurance budget is a powerful instrument for the growth of the material welfare of workers and employees and the increase in the productivity of labor. The social insurance councils of factory, plant and local committees are drawing broad masses of workers and employees into the work of state social insurance.

Sickness among workers and employees is declining from year to year as a result of the constant rise in the standard of living of working people, and the broad medical-preventive and sanitation measures carried out by public health agencies and by trade unions.

At the same time, the congress calls serious shortcomings in the work of social insurance to the attention of trade union organizations. There are still cases in which budgetary financial discipline is violated and the social insurance funds are not spent as earmarked. Many trade union organizations are not exercising day-to-day control over the fulfillment of plans for the construction of public health and child care centers and over the quality of the medical care received by workers and employees.

The congress recommends that the Central Council of Trade Unions and the trade union committees improve their work in the field of state social insurance, and see to it that public funds are correctly utilized for further raising the living standard of workers and employees.

The trade union organizations must give stronger guidance to the work of social insurance councils. They must draw the masses of workers and employees into exercising wider control over the work of hospitals, polyclinics, health centers, children's nurseries, kindergartens, night clinics and dietetic dining rooms, and over proper granting of, and payment for, sick leave.

The congress charges the Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of trade unions with taking measures to strengthen financial discipline in expenditure of the state

social insurance funds. It demands that they tolerate no expenditure of these funds except as earmarked, that they wage a determined struggle against wastefulness, and call to strict accounting those who violate the law.

The congress considers that major health and sanitary-hygienic measures should be included in collective contracts, for the sake of better safeguarding the health of workers and employees and further reducing sickness and injuries.

The congress calls to the attention of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Health and the ministries of health of the Union republics the necessity for taking measures to improve the medical care received by the workers and employees. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Health and the industrial ministries must steadily fulfill the plans for construction of public health and child care centers within the deadlines set by the government. The central committees of trade unions and local trade union organizations must give every help to health protection agencies in improving medical care for the population.

The congress recommends that the Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of the trade unions and all ministries give more attention to the care and employment of invalids of the patriotic war and labor invalids.

Pioneer camps play an important role in strengthening the health of children of workers and employees and educating them. More than 4,000,000 school children were sent to Pioneer camps in 1948. The trade union and economic organizations must take measures for the further expansion and improvement of Pioneer camps. It is particularly necessary to expand considerably the network of inter-union Pioneer camps and to foster the construction of residence camps [as opposed to day camps].

The congress demands that the trade union organizations take measures to increase the number of kindergartens and children's nurseries, ensure day-to-day control over their activity, and help parents educate their children and improve their health.

The working people of the U.S.S.R. have at their disposal a vast network of sanatoriums, health resorts and rest homes. In 1948 some 2,000,000 workers and employees received medical treatment and vacations in the trade union resorts.

At the same time the congress notes that in a number of cases the economic and trade union organizations do not give sufficient attention to development of sanatoriums and rest homes. The treatment and care of the patients and vacationers is still inadequately organized in some resorts.

The congress charges the Central Council of Trade Unions, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Health and other ministries with taking measures to expand the construction of sanatoriums and rest homes. In so doing they must take into consideration the distribution of industries, widely utilize the local possibilities for health resorts and give special attention to developing a network of sanatoriums in the eastern districts of the country. More concern should also be shown for expansion of the network of children's sanatoriums and maternity clinics.

The congress recommends that the Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of trade unions create a network of one-day rest homes in the proximity of enterprises, so as to ensure better relaxation to workers, employees and members of their families. ...

Tasks of the Trade Unions in Raising  
the Cultural Level of the Working People

In carrying out the historic resolution of the Communist Party Central Committee on ideological questions, the trade unions and their cultural institutions intensified their activity in educating the working people in communism and overcoming remainders of capitalist psychology in the people. The cultural work of the trade unions among the masses has acquired broad sweep.

During the post-war years the trade unions restored a great portion of the cultural centers destroyed by the German-fascist invaders. In 1944 the trade unions had 3,370 clubs, while at present there are some 8,000 clubs, houses and palaces of culture. The trade unions have about 70,000 Red corners and more than 5,000 motion picture installations. Millions of workers and employees are studying in various circles and participating in amateur art.

At the same time the congress considers that the cultural work of the trade unions among the masses does not yet meet the growing demands of various strata of workers and intelligentsia.

The trade unions must fight harder to carry into effect the resolution of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party. That resolution pointed out that the education of workers in communism acquires decisive importance in the period of the termination of the construction of socialist society and the gradual transition from socialism to communism. The mass-political and cultural-educational work of the trade union organizations must be directed to the education of the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, of the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of boundless devotion to the socialist Fatherland and to the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

The ideological education of the intellectuals must be improved and a merciless struggle waged against the infiltration of hostile ideology, against manifestations of kowtowing to reactionary bourgeois culture.

The task of the trade unions is to teach the working people a communist attitude toward labor and toward socialist property; to spread scientific and technical knowledge extensively among the masses; to help solve the historic problems of raising the cultural-technical level of the working class to the level of technical engineering personnel; to popularize the best works of Soviet literature and arts; to stimulate amateur arts among workers, employees, young students and children; to improve the work of clubs and palaces and houses of culture; and to give them stronger, systematic guidance.

The Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of the trade unions of workers and employees of Machine and Tractor Stations and land agencies and of workers of state farms must give special attention to the development of the network of cultural institutions in the Machine and Tractor Stations and the state farms. They must take measures to improve political-educational and mass-cultural work among the workers and specialists in agriculture.

It is necessary to strive for the creation within the next few years of clubs and libraries in all large enterprises, and of Red corners and traveling libraries in other enterprises.

The congress charges the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Motion Picture Industry with taking decisive measures to improve motion picture facilities for working people through the network of the cultural organizations of the trade unions.

The Central Council of Trade Unions and the appropriate ministries and departments must take measures for expanding the network of schools for young working people, and of courses and schools for technical education. There must be a school for young working people in every large enterprise in 1949-1950. The goal is that every young worker receive a secondary or specialized education.

The congress suggests that the Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of trade unions, the Ministry of Higher Education and other departments take measures to improve material and cultural services to students of institutions of higher learning and technical schools. ...

The trade union publishing house must issue more literature capable of raising the political and cultural level of the masses, popularizing the heroic labor of Soviet people and spreading the

experience of pioneers and outstanding figures in socialist competition. More literature must be published to generalize the working experience of trade union organizations, to help raise the ideological level of trade union personnel and membership and to improve their working skills. More handbook literature must also be published and special attention paid to improving the quality of books and pamphlets.

The trade unions have done well-known work in developing physical education and sports, and in creating a material-technical base for that purpose. Millions of workers and employees who are active in the physical education groups have passed all the tests for the [sports] badge, "Ready for Work and Defense of the U.S.S.R."

The congress also notes, however, that the trade union organizations are still weak in their leadership over sports organizations and physical education groups. Many enterprises have no such groups and the existing groups include but a small number of sportsmen. Sports teaching and educational work are conducted unsatisfactorily in a number of sports membership societies.

The central committees, trade union councils and all trade union organizations must...establish physical education groups in every enterprise, every Machine and Tractor Station, state farm, institution of higher learning and technical school. They must draw large numbers of workers, technical engineering personnel, employees and students into these groups. They must improve their guidance over sports societies and physical education groups. ...

#### Tasks of Trade Unions in Organizing the Masses

During the period covered by the report...the number of trade union members has almost doubled. ...

The strengthening of the trade unions and the improvement in their work were based on the development of trade union democracy and the spontaneously initiated activity of workers and employees. The hearing of reports and election of trade union bodies in 1948-1949 took place on a high ideological-political level, under the banner of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism.

The congress approves the merging of unions of related industries, which has been carried out, as well as creation of trade union councils in republics, territories and provinces—measures designed to strengthen the organization of the trade unions and improve their work.

Nevertheless, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the trade unions in organizing the

masses. The help given to primary trade union organizations is inadequate in a number of instances. Insufficient attention is paid to education [of members] and to generalization and diffusion of the experience of outstanding trade unions.

The congress considers that organizational strengthening of the trade unions is a most important task. The Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of the trade unions must improve their leadership over trade union organizations. Factory, plant, local and shop committees and trade union groups must play a greater role in production and in the public life of enterprises and institutions.

The congress charges the Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of trade unions, and trade union councils with strengthening control over the fulfillment by trade union organizations of decisions made.

The congress demands that the administrative agencies of trade unions make regular reports and conduct regular elections in strict conformity with the established length of terms of office and see to it that shortcomings in the work of trade unions are broadly criticized, so as to strengthen trade union democracy. The general meetings of workers and employees must be better prepared and conducted, and regularly convened. Questions of the day pertaining to political, economic and trade union life must be brought up at the meetings for discussion, and constant check must be made to see that decisions reached at the meetings are carried out. ...

The congress calls the attention of all trade union agencies to the necessity of improving the training and re-training of the administrative personnel and trade union *aktiv*, of looking after the improvement of their Marxist-Leninist education and raising their administrative skill. ... More boldness must be shown in entrusting administrative positions in trade unions to a new *aktiv* drawn from the ranks of outstanding production workers, intellectuals and especially women and young people.

#### Financial Tasks of Trade Unions

The budget of the trade unions has tripled during the period covered by the report. Every year the trade unions increase the outlays for satisfying the cultural and material needs of trade union members and for material assistance to them.

At the same time, there are many trade union committees which still do not pay sufficient attention to the financial and economic activity of trade union organizations and cultural and physical education institutions.

Outlays for cultural and material needs of trade union members must be further increased at the expense of the share devoted to administrative economic expenditures.

The congress demands that all trade union organizations take measures to improve their financial-economic activity, paying special attention to fulfillment of the income side of the budget. The trade union organizations must observe the strictest economy in expenditures and strive for a further strengthening of financial discipline. Those violating budgetary, financial and civic discipline should be called to strict account in all trade union organizations.

The congress suggests that the trade union agencies devise a regular system of accounting and compulsory publication of financial reports.

Inspection Commissions of trade union organizations must improve their work, conduct audits regularly, improve the quality of audits and see to it that they are widely publicized.

Trade union organizations must give every help to mutual loan societies of workers and employees.

#### International Tasks of Trade Unions

The Tenth Congress of Trade Unions notes that the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. took an active part in the international trade union movement and established friendly relations with trade unions of

foreign countries struggling for the world unity of the working class. ...

The congress approves the international activity of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which is directed toward broadening and strengthening the ties of Soviet trade unions with trade unions of foreign countries, toward strengthening the World Federation of Trade Unions, and against those who seek to split the international workers' movement.

The congress fully supports the foreign policy of the Soviet Government—the Stalinist policy of peace and friendship of peoples, which expresses the basic interests and hopes of the workers of the whole world.

The congress expresses its warm gratitude to the U.S.S.R. Government for its consistent and active support of the proposals made by the World Federation of Trade Unions in the United Nations—proposals directed toward defense of the interests of the workers of the whole world, ...

The Tenth Congress of Trade Unions, representing millions of workers and employees belonging to trade unions, assures the Bolshevik party and the great leader and teacher of the Soviet people, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, that the Soviet trade unions have been, are and will remain faithful and active transmitters of the policy of the Bolshevik party, and will continue their steadfast struggle for the triumph of communism.

REPORT ON PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) The first plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions elected by the Tenth Trade Union Congress has taken place. The plenary session elected V. V. Kuznetsov chairman and I. V.

Goroshkin, K. S. Kuznetsova, A. P. Osipov, N. V. Popova, L. N. Soloviev, and M. P. Tarasov secretaries. The plenary session elected the presidium of 33 members. The Inspection Commission elected by the Tenth Trade Union Congress has met and discussed organizational questions. E. M. Savkov was elected chairman.

## Trade Union Statutes and By-Laws

STATUTES AND BY-LAWS OF TRADE UNIONS OF THE U.S.S.R., APPROVED BY THE 10TH CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. — APRIL 27, 1949. (Trud, May 11, pp. 2-3. Complete text:)

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Soviet people have built a socialist society and are successfully solving the historical problem of the gradual transition from socialism to communism. In the Soviet Union the exploiting classes have been completely eliminated, the exploitation of man by man is once and for all destroyed, unemployment in the city and poverty in the village have been done away with, and the material and cultural standard of living of the workers has been significantly raised. Labor has changed in our country from the heavy burden it is under capitalism into a matter of honor, valor and heroism. "People work in our country, not for exploiters, not for the enrichment of parasites, but for themselves, for their class, for their Soviet society, where the best people of the working class are in power" (Stalin).

The historical conquests of the workers of the Soviet Union are in every way guaranteed in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

The Constitution guarantees all citizens of the Soviet Union the right to work, the right to rest, the right to education, the right to material security in old age, in case of illness or loss of working capacity. Women in the U.S.S.R. are provided equal rights with men in all realms of economic, governmental, cultural and socio-political life.

In the interests of the workers and in order to strengthen the socialist system, citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and the right to unite in social organizations.

Soviet trade unions, which constitute a mass social, non-party organization, unite the workers and employees of all occupations on a voluntary basis without regard to race, nationality, sex or religious convictions.

Soviet trade unions carry on all their work under the leadership of the Communist Party, the organizing and directing force of Soviet society. The trade unions of the U.S.S.R. rally the working masses around the party of Lenin and Stalin.

The trade unions struggle in all ways for a socialist social and state structure, for the moral-

political unity of the Soviet people, fraternal co-operation and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union; they take active part in the election of agencies of the government; they organize workers and employees for the struggle to steadfastly develop the national economy; they care for the further improvement in the material well-being and complete satisfaction of the cultural requirements of the workers.

The trade unions educate all their members in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, the communist attitude toward labor and public socialist property; they conduct work on the communist education of the workers, on solving problems of raising the cultural-technical level of the working people to the level of workers in engineering-technical labor; they develop in members of the trade union the feeling of proletarian internationalism, struggle for the unity of the international labor movement, for lasting peace and democracy throughout the world. Trade unions "are an educational organization, an organization for enrolling, teaching; they are a school: a school for administering, a school of management, a school of communism" (Lenin).

Under the conditions of the Soviet socialist system the state stands for protection of the rights of the workers and expresses in its laws the interests of the people. The trade unions take active part in working out laws on problems of production, labor, living conditions and culture; they struggle for the steadfast realization of these laws.

Trade unions:

1. organize socialist competition of workers and employees for fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans, increasing the productivity of labor, improving the quality and lowering the cost of production;

2. participate in planning and regulating wages of workers and employers, in devising a system of wages guided by the socialist principle of pay according to amount and quality of labor, strive to introduce new progressive output norms, keep track of the correct calculation of labor and the application of piece-work and progressive bonus pay for labor;

3. help the workers and employees to raise their production and business qualifications; spread the work-experience of leading workers and employees, the innovators in production and science, and assist in introducing progressive techniques in industry;

§ conclude collective contracts with the administration of enterprises;

§ carry out control over the condition of labor safeguards and safety techniques in enterprises and institutions; participate in settling labor disputes; conclude agreements with the management of enterprises regarding the method of expending resources on measures for safety techniques and labor safeguards;

§ direct state social insurance, determine and issue relief [payments] to workers and employees for temporary disability, strive for better organization of medical aid for workers and for safeguarding the health of women and children, build sanatoriums and rest homes, organize mutual loan societies, participate in allocating living space in housing belonging to enterprises and institutions, exercise mass control over fulfillment of plans for housing and cultural construction, the work of restaurants, shops, municipal welfare enterprises and municipal transport;

§ help members of trade unions to raise their ideological-political and general educational standards, spread political and scientific knowledge, conduct widespread production-technical propaganda; form clubs, houses and palaces of culture, Red corners and libraries and develop among the workers and employees mass amateur art participation, physical culture, sports and touring;

§ draw women into state, industrial and social life; help workers and employees in the communist education of children;

§ appear in the name of workers and employees before state and social agencies on problems of labor, living conditions and culture.

#### I. Trade Union Members, Their Rights and Duties

1. Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. working in an enterprise or institution, studying in an institute of higher education, technical school or production school may be a trade union member.

2. A trade union member has the right:

(a) to participate in general meetings of trade union members;

(b) to elect and be elected to all trade union agencies, to trade union conferences and congresses;

(c) to submit to trade union agencies questions and proposals for improving trade union work;

(d) to criticize at trade union meetings, conferences, congresses and in the press the activity of local and higher agencies of the trade union and its workers; to submit questions, statements and

complaints to all directing trade union agencies;

(e) to turn to the trade union for protection and support of his rights in cases of violations by management of collective contracts or effective legislation on questions of labor, social insurance, material services and cultural facilities;

(f) to demand personal participation in all cases where decisions are made by trade unions as to his activity or conduct.

3. The trade union member is required:

(a) to strictly observe state and labor discipline;

(b) to guard and strengthen public socialist property as the sacred, inviolable basis of the Soviet system, as the source of wealth and power of the Motherland, as the source of all the workers' well-being and cultured life;

(c) to raise his production and business qualifications to master the techniques of his work;

(d) to observe the Statutes and By-laws of the trade union and pay membership dues punctually.

4. The trade-union member has the following prerogatives:

(a) he receives relief [payments] from the resources of state social insurance in a greater amount than do non-members, in accordance with legislation;

(b) he receives first choice of permits to rest homes, sanatoriums and resorts, as well as permits for his children to nurseries, kindergartens and Pioneer camps;

(c) he receives material aid from the trade union funds in cases of emergency;

(d) he profits by the free legal aid provided by trade union agencies;

(e) he profits personally, as also members of his family, by cultural and sports institutions of the trade union in accordance with regulations established by the trade union agencies;

(f) he has the right to become a member of a mutual loan society of the trade union organization.

5. Membership in a trade union is granted on personal application by the candidate for membership. Members are admitted by decision of a meeting of the trade union group, confirmed by the shop committee of the trade union; where there are no shop committees, by the plant, factory or local committee. In trade union organizations which do not have trade union groups, acceptance to membership in the trade union is made by a general meeting of the members of the trade union.

6. Length of membership is calculated from

the day acceptance is decided upon by the meeting of the trade union group or trade union organization of the shop, section, enterprise or institution. A membership card is issued to the accepted member by the factory, plant or local committee of the union.

7. If a member of a trade union has transferred to an enterprise or institution whose trade union organization belongs to another union, his membership will be transferred without payment of an initiation fee, and his trade union seniority will be retained.

8. Time spent by union members in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is credited to their seniority.

9. Trade union members who have stopped working, and receive a pension by reason of the condition of their health or old age, retain the right to remain in the ranks of the trade union.

10. Seasonal workers and employees preserve their trade union seniority if they resume work the following season. Members of producer co-operative artels cannot at the same time be members of trade unions. If they were trade union members before entering the artel, their former trade union seniority will be restored upon transferring from the artel to enterprises or institutions.

11. For violation of the trade union Statutes and By-laws, failure to pay membership dues for more than three months and lack of discipline by a trade union member, [the following] penalties can be imposed by a decision of trade union agencies: warning, social censure, admonition, and in extreme cases expulsion from trade union membership.

The decision of a shop meeting or trade union group to exclude from membership is effective following its confirmation by the factory, plant or local trade union committee. The decision by the primary trade union organization to impose a penalty on a trade union member is made in his presence.

## II. Organizational Structure of Trade Unions

12. Trade unions are founded on the basis of democratic centralism, which means:

(a) all trade union agencies from bottom to top are elected by members of the trade union and must report back to them;

(b) trade union organizations decide all questions of trade union work in accordance with the Statutes and By-laws of the trade union and with decisions of higher trade union agencies;

(c) decisions by trade union organizations are

made by majority vote of the members of the trade union;

(d) lower agencies of the trade union are subordinate to higher agencies.

13. Trade unions are organized on the industrial principle: all workers in one enterprise or institution are united in one trade union; each trade union unites the workers and employees employed in one branch of the national economy.

14. Province, territorial and republic trade union councils are created to coordinate the activity of trade union organizations in the provinces, territories and republics.

15. The highest directing agency of every trade union organization is the general meeting (for all primary organizations), the conference (for district, city, province, territory and republic organizations) and the congress (for the trade union).

The general meeting, conference or congress elects the corresponding committee—shop, factory, plant, local, district, city, province, territory, republic, or central—which is their executive agency and conducts all current work of the organization.

16. All administrative agencies of the trade unions, as well as delegates to the trade union conferences and congresses, are elected by secret vote.

During elections of trade union agencies the members of the trade union have the right to nominate candidates, to challenge or criticize any of them.

Elected trade union agencies elect from their midst a chairman, secretary and members of the presidium by open vote.

17. Interim elections of any trade union agency may be held on the demand of not less than one-third of the trade union members and on the decision of the trade union agency itself.

18. General meetings of trade union members, trade union conferences and congresses, as well as sessions of trade union committees and councils, are considered constituted when there is participation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the trade union, delegates or committee members.

19. Trade union agencies are required to steadfastly observe trade union democracy: to call general meetings and conferences of trade union members, to conduct reports and elections, to create conditions for developing criticism and self-criticism in trade union organizations, to induce union members to participate widely in

trade union work and to conduct meetings of the trade union *aktiv*.

20. Commissions for separate branches of trade union work are organized in shop, factory, plant, local, district, city, province and territory trade union committees and councils. Divisions and sectors are created in the Central Council of Trade Unions and in central committees of trade unions, as well as in large republic, territory and province councils and committees of trade unions.

### III. Higher Agencies of Trade Unions

21. The supreme trade union authority of the U.S.S.R. is the Congress of Trade Unions.

The Congress of Trade Unions:

(a) hears and confirms reports of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Inspection Commission;

(b) confirms the Statutes and By-laws of the trade unions of the U.S.S.R.;

(c) determines the current problems of the trade unions, hears reports of central economic agencies and plans measures for the participation of trade unions in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill national economic plans and improve the material well-being and cultural-political standard of workers and employees;

(d) determines the problems of the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. in the international trade union movement;

(e) elects the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Inspection Commission.

22. The Congress of Trade Unions is convened not less than once in four years. Summons to the congress are made not later than two months prior to the congress.

23. In the intervals between congresses the Central Council of Trade Unions will direct all activities of the trade unions.

24. The Central Council of Trade Unions:

(a) determines the current problems of trade unions as a whole as well as individual problems of trade union work;

(b) participates in working out plans for the national economy;

(c) directs socialist competition;

(d) hears reports of trade union committees as well as reports of ministries and departments on problems of production and material and cultural facilities for workers and employees;

(e) works out and submits for government examination, legislation on problems of wages,

safeguarding of labor, social insurance, material and cultural facilities for workers; issues instructions, rules and explanations of the bearing of existing legislation on labor;

(f) provides management of state social insurance;

(g) directs all-union cultural, sport and other mass activities;

(h) organizes trade union schools and courses;

(i) approves trade union budgets;

(j) represents Soviet trade unions in the international trade union movement and enters into international trade union alliances in their name;

(k) has its own press organization—the newspaper *Trud*, the publishing house *Profizdat*; publishes trade union magazines, bulletins, etc.;

25. The Central Council of Trade Unions elects a presidium and secretariat. Plenary sessions of the Central Council of Trade Unions are convened regularly.

26. The highest administrative agency of each trade union is the Trade Union Congress, which is convened once every two years. Delegates are chosen by the trade union members at meetings and conferences according to a norm established by the Central Committee of the Trade Union. The Central Committee of the Trade Union must announce the convening of a congress not later than two months prior to the congress.

Those members and candidates of the Central Committee of the Trade Union and the Inspection Commission not elected to the congress by the delegates enjoy consultative status at the congress.

The Trade Union Congress hears reports on the activity of the Central Committee of the Trade Union and the Inspection Commission. It determines current problems of the trade union, approves the Statutes and By-laws, hears reports of economic agencies on progress in fulfilling state plans, and considers problems of material and cultural facilities for workers and of the international trade union movement. It elects the Central Committee of the Trade Union, the Inspection Commission and delegates to the Congress of Trade Unions.

On the decision of the Central Council of Trade Unions, a special session of the congress may be convened.

27. The Central Committee of the Trade Union conducts all activity of the trade union in the period between congresses.

The Central Committee of the Trade Union and the Inspection Commission are elected for a period of two years, their composition being determined by the congress.

## 28. The Central Committee of the Trade Union:

(a) organizes socialist competition, sums up, together with economic agencies, the results of All-Soviet Socialist Competition, hears reports on the condition of production and of labor protection and safety measures, organizes the conclusion of collective contracts and agreements on safeguarding labor, adopts measures for improving the work of enterprises, institutions and trade union organizations in the field of labor and wage organization, development of socialist competition, social insurance, and material and cultural facilities for workers and employees;

(b) approves the trade union budget and the state social insurance budget as well as reports on their fulfillment;

(c) registers with the administrative agencies of enterprises collective contracts concluded by local trade union organizations;

(d) establishes compulsory regulations and norms for safety measures for various branches of production;

(e) organizes ideological-political education and instruction of trade union personnel;

(f) issues printed trade union material (newspapers, magazines, reports, etc.);

(g) promotes active trade union members for work in state, Soviet, economic and social organizations;

(h) determines the structure of the Central Committee of the Trade Union and confirms nominations of heads of divisions of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions;

(i) supports and develops the bond with foreign trade unions through the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Plenary sessions of the Central Committee of the Trade Union are called regularly.

The Central Committee elects a presidium composed of a chairman, secretary and members of the presidium, to conduct the daily work of the trade union.

The Central Committee of the Trade Union is responsible for its activity to the Congress of the Trade Unions and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

#### IV. Republic, Territory, Province, City and District Trade Union Agencies

29. Province, territory, and republic trade union councils and inspection commissions are elected at corresponding inter-union conferences for a term of two years.

Delegates to inter-union conferences are elected at meetings of trade union members, according to enterprises, institutions and educational institutions, the professional organizations of which are directly subordinate to the central trade union committees, and at city, district, province, territory and republic branch trade union conferences.

30. Province, territory and republic trade union councils:

(a) carry out inter-union measures;

(b) coordinate the joint activities of trade union organizations of the province, territory and republic, directed toward the development of socialist competition in enterprises to fulfill and overfulfill state plans and toward the further improvement of the material living conditions of workers and employees and the cultural facilities at their disposal;

(c) generalize and spread progressive trade union experience;

(d) direct inter-union cultural institutions and physical education centers.

Plenary sessions of trade union councils are convened regularly.

31. Republic, territory, province, railroad, basin, city and district trade union committees and inspection commissions are elected at conferences of the corresponding trade union, convened once every two years.

The conference hears the committee and the inspection commission reports, discusses problems of trade union work, labor and production organizations, and material and cultural facilities for workers and employees. It elects trade union administrative agencies and delegates to the trade union congress and the inter-union conference.

32. The committees administer trade union organizations of the corresponding trade union within the bounds of the republic, territory, province, city, district, railroad or basin. They see to it that the trade union organizations carry out the decisions of the Central Committee of the Trade Union, approve the estimates of primary trade union organizations and conduct meetings of the trade union *aktiv*. Plenary sessions of the committees are convened regularly. In all their activities the committees answer to the corresponding republic, territory, province, city or district conference of trade union members and the Central Committee of the Trade Union. In the case of inter-union measures carried on in the republics, territories and provinces, the committees are accountable to the trade union councils as well.

33. The councils and committees of the trade unions elect a chairman, secretary and members of the presidium from among their membership.

#### V. Primary Trade Union Organizations

34. The basis of trade unions are the primary trade union organizations consisting of members of the union, working in one enterprise or institution. Ultimate authority in the primary trade union organizations rests with the general meeting of members of the trade union.

In enterprises or institutions where rapid turnover of personnel or territorial dispersion of shops and sectors does not allow the convening of a general meeting, meetings and conferences of trade union members will be convened in shifts.

35. Problems of the primary trade union organization are:

(a) mobilization of all workers and employees of an enterprise or institution to fulfill and overfulfill the production plan, strengthen labor discipline and develop socialist competition;

(b) enrollment of all workers and employees into trade unions and management of political-educational work among them;

(c) fulfillment of obligations under the collective contract;

(d) devising of practical measures to increase labor productivity, improve quality, introduce shop and brigade cost accounting, lower unit production cost and increase the profitability of enterprises; holding production meetings and seeing to it that their decisions are carried out, and helping introduce suggestions for rationalization [of production methods];

(e) organization of Stakhanovite schools, leadership of skilled workers and technical engineering personnel over new workers, preparation of lectures and reports on advanced work methods and of other forms of help to workers and employees in fulfilling and overfulfilling output norms and improving their working skills;

(f) daily care for improving working conditions and material welfare of workers and employees;

(g) satisfaction of the cultural requirements of workers and employees, the development of mass-cultural work and physical education work in enterprises and institutions on a large scale;

(h) carrying out of decisions of higher agencies and decrees of general meetings.

36. For conducting current work, a primary trade union organization with at least 25 trade union members elects a factory, plant or local committee and an inspection commission; trade

union organizations with less than 25 trade union members elect a trade union organizer for a term of one year.

The size of the membership of the factory, plant or local committee and auditing commission is established by a general meeting or conference of trade union members.

The factory, plant or local committee concludes collective contracts with the administration of the enterprise and organizes mass check-ups on their fulfillment; directs the work of production conferences; stimulates mass inventiveness and rationalization [of production methods]; conducts work to supply workers and employees with material services and cultural facilities; approves the composition of commissions and the council for social insurance; convenes general meetings and conferences; directs the fulfillment of decrees of these agencies and draws trade union members into active social work.

37. In shops of an enterprise, shop committees are created on the decision of the factory or plant committee, while in divisions and administrations of an institution trade union bureaus are formed on the decision of the local committee and elected for a period of one year.

Shop committees and trade union bureaus organize all trade union work in shops and divisions, ensure the fulfillment of decisions by the factory, plant or local committee and the above trade union agencies, conduct meetings of workers and employees, form trade union groups and direct the work of trade union group organizers.

38. For the better service of trade union members, working in one brigade, shop, aggregate, sector, etc., trade union groups are formed.

In the general meeting of a trade union group, the trade union group organizer is elected by open vote for a period of one year. In order to aid the trade union group organizer the trade union group elects from its membership an insurance delegate and a social inspector for labor protection.

The trade union group organizer attempts to enroll all workers into the trade unions, receives membership dues from trade union members, organizes socialist competition and helps the factory, plant, local or shop committee to carry out measures for supplying material services and cultural facilities to workers and employees.

#### VI. Resources of Trade Unions

39. Resources of trade unions consist of initiation fees and monthly membership dues, income from cultural-educational and sports institutions, subsidiary enterprises, buildings and

construction and other receipts.

40. Monthly membership dues are established at one percent of the net monthly wage or the stipend of students. Membership dues for unemployed pensioners or students without stipends are one ruble per month.

41. Initiation fees are levied on incoming members at the rate of one percent of the wage or stipend received, and at the rate of one ruble for students not receiving stipends.

42. The resources of the Central Council of Trade Unions consist of deductions by the central committees of trade unions from membership dues received by them at rates established by the Central Council of Trade Unions, and of other receipts.

43. Republic, territory and province councils of the trade unions are maintained by the resources of the Central Council of Trade Unions according to an approved estimate.

44. Financial resources of trade unions are intended for cultural service to trade union members, the rendering of material aid to them and for administrative measures of trade union agencies. The allotment of resources is determined annually by the central committees at the time [individual] budgets are approved and by the Central Council of Trade Unions at the time the total budget of the trade unions is approved.

The resources are spent by the trade union agencies according to estimates approved by the appropriate trade union agency as specified above.

The Central Council of Trade Unions, the central, republic, territory, province as well as factory, plant and local trade union committees publish their financial statements for the information of trade union members.

45. The right to dispose of the financial resources and property of trade unions belongs to the elected trade union organizers who carry the responsibility for prompt receipt of funds and the preservation of property as well as their correct use.

Redistribution of property within the bounds of the trade union is made on the decision of the trade union Central Committee; redistribution among trade unions is made on the decision of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

46. The inspection commissions of the trade union agencies elect from their membership a chairman and secretary. The inspection commissions check on the fulfillment of the trade union budget, the budget for state social insurance, the correctness and expediency of expenditures, the use of trade union property, and the statement of accounts and reports.

The inspection commissions render an account of their activities at congresses, conferences and general meetings at the same time as the trade union agencies.

#### VII. On The Rights Of Agencies of Trade Unions As Legal Entities

47. Factory, plant, local, city, district, railroad, basin, province, territory, republic and central committees of the trade unions as well as the Central Council of Trade Unions and republic, territory and province councils of trade unions are legal entities. They have a seal and stamp of a design established by the corresponding Central Committee of the Trade Union and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

48. Every branch trade union has its statutes and by-laws, reflecting the singularities of the trade union and corresponding to the Statutes and By-laws of the Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.

The Statutes and By-laws of every trade union are subject to registration with the Central Council of Trade Unions.

### Press Day

THE PRESS.—A Mighty Instrument of Communist Education. (By L. Ilyichev. Pravda, May 5, p. 2. 2,500 words. Summary:)

[In its introductory section, this article states that the whole long path trodden by the Soviet press has been illuminated by the light of scientific socialism. In every period of its development the Soviet press has invariably carried out the will of the Party, instilled into the Soviet people faith in victory and awakened in them the spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice in battle and in labor. Today the Soviet press continues loyally to serve the people.]

#### I.

The Soviet press is a press of a new type. It is the expression of socialist democracy, the expression of true freedom of speech. The noble role of the Soviet press and its progressive functions become particularly evident when one turns to look at the venal bourgeois press.

Poisoning the minds of the peoples with reactionary ideas, the bourgeois press opposes all that is progressive and wages unrestrained propaganda for war, racial fanaticism and misanthropy. Particular zealous in this respect is the reactionary American press.

Not one of the bourgeois American and British newspapers has given an honest, correct account of such important events in the internal life of the Soviet Union as the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature, the reduction of prices in the Soviet

Union, and the results of fulfillment of the economic plan for 1948. That is the "freedom" of the bourgeois press in action.

In the stormy sea of press lies, the Communist, genuinely democratic newspapers, rise up like bastions of truth.

It is one of the very important tasks of the Soviet press to elucidate the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the international situation. It is essential to instill in Soviet people firm confidence in the strength of the Soviet state and the correctness of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and mercilessly to unmask the instigators of another world war.

## II.

The Party attaches primary importance to the questions of improving all ideological work and supports all that is progressive and communist in Soviet culture, carefully protecting it from the influences of hostile ideology. The Soviet people received with great satisfaction the ideological rout of the group of cosmopolitans who had installed themselves, particularly, in theater criticism. It regarded the statements of the press as a fresh manifestation of the Party's concern for the further development of socialist culture. The socialist press must in the future, too, boldly criticize all attempts to drag into Soviet culture lack of ideology, formalism and an apolitical attitude, and expose every attempt to poison the minds of Soviet people with bourgeois cosmopolitanism.

Propaganda of the ideas of Leninism is a noble duty of the Soviet press. The work of the propaganda sections of many newspapers has become noticeably more vigorous. More theoretical articles, answers to readers' questions, and methodological guides to help those studying Marxist-Leninist theory, have begun to appear. But as a whole press propaganda does not yet occupy the requisite place in Party education.

As before, the Soviet press is faced with the serious task of reviewing every volume of the works of Lenin and Stalin published.

## III.

The Soviet press has raised high the banner of competition as a communist method of building socialism. But although the press writes a lot about competition in general, it must be acknowledged that the majority of newspapers carry insufficient propaganda of the work of individual Stakhanovites and the work of progressive plants, mines and collective farms.

The organizing role of the press will be all the

greater the more firmly it is linked with the masses of workers. A very important means of consolidating these links is the wide drawing of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia into participation in the newspapers. It is in the tradition of the Bolshevik press to rely on a wide *aktiv*.

Soviet journalists work in a very responsible post. The press forms and expresses the public opinion of the country and is a powerful instrument with the aid of which the Party speaks daily and hourly with the people. Soviet journalists must labor in such a way that the people may say: staffs of the Bolshevik press do their work well.

(Editorial)—THE BOLSHEVIST PRESS.—Sharp Weapon of our Party. (Pravda, May 5, p. 1. 1,150 words. Summary:)

Today, the anniversary of the birth of Pravda, is celebrated by the Soviet people as Bolshevik Press Day.

The great founders of the Party, Lenin and Stalin, in laying its foundations, were concerned to organize a press that would be a collective propagandist, agitator and organizer of the masses and would serve as a sharp and powerful weapon of the Party and a strong means of the ideological education of the people.

Thanks to the untiring care of the Party, the Soviet press has grown immensely: 7,200 newspapers are now published in the Soviet Union.

In the years of the Stalin five-year plans the Soviet press actively aided the Party in accomplishing the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture. During the war it educated Soviet people in the spirit of unstinting loyalty to the Motherland. Today, when the Soviet people is fighting to fulfill the five-year plan before schedule in an effort to hasten the advance to communism, the tasks of the Bolshevik press are great and responsible.

It must educate Soviet people daily in the spirit of communism, must become an even more active propagandist of Marxist-Leninist theory. Great, likewise, is the part it has to play in studying and disseminating the experience of the Party organizations.

In the contemporary phase newspapers are required to delve deeper and deeper into questions of economics. The services of the press in the cause of developing socialist competition are indubitable, but it must be acknowledged that many newspapers do not make use of all their opportunities and throw inadequate light on the great political and labor enthusiasm of Soviet people.

A sense of the new is the most important

quality of workers in the Bolshevik press. It must notice in good time all young shoots of the new and communistic and do everything to assist their development.

The Bolshevik press must fight for further technical progress in industry, transportation and agriculture. A wide field is opened before it in connection with implementation of the plan for transformation of nature and the three-year plan for the development of livestock breeding.

An honorable task of Soviet newspapers is to show the Soviet man, the builder of communism, at his full stature.

Criticism is an essential and effective weapon in the arsenal of the Bolshevik press. The country needs criticism which consolidates the Soviet system, raises the cultural level of the workers, develops their fighting spirit, strengthens their faith in victory, and multiplies their forces. Bolshevik irreconcilability to all forms of ideological distortions and the militant Soviet-patriotic spirit are very important qualities of the Soviet press. It is a press of a new type. Inherent in its very nature are such characteristics as party-mindedness, a principled attitude, truth and a mass character.

In the countries of capital, notorious bourgeois freedom of the press is extolled at every turn. But what freedom of the press can there be, in, shall we say, the U.S.A., if the press there is maintained by capitalist monopolies and champions their interests? Freedom of the press under capitalism is freedom for the financial magnates to bribe newspapers, buy writers, and fabricate "public opinion." The reactionary press is full of lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

The Bolshevik press fights for peace and the security of the peoples, its pages depict the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people.

The Party has trained a large detachment of Soviet journalists. With unlimited devotion and great love they carry out their difficult but honorable work. Workers in the press must prize the high trust of the Party, must learn from the models of militant Bolshevik journalism given in the works of Lenin and Stalin. It is the direct duty of Party organs to aid the development and perfecting of workers in the press.

(Editorial)—BOLSHEVIST PRESS DAY. (Izvestia, May 5, p. 1. 1,150 words. Izvestia's editorial follows lines similar to Pravda's.)

#### THE MOST DEMOCRATIC PRESS IN THE WORLD.

(By K. Gubin. Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 2,300 words. Summary:)

[The writer reviews the history of the Bolshevik

press and emphasizes its role in the revolutionary movement under Tsarism. He goes on to point out:]

There were 859 newspapers with a circulation per issue of 2,700,000 copies in Tsarist Russia in 1913. At the present time, 7,200 newspapers, with a total circulation of more than 31,000,000, are published in the Soviet Union. Before the great October socialist revolution newspapers were published in only 24 languages in Russia. This included nine foreign newspapers. Newspapers in our country now appear in 80 languages of the Soviet peoples. Among these are 20 which formerly did not have their own written language. Magazines appear in more than 50 languages.

By comparing the publication of classical works of Russian literature in the past 30 years with the 30 years preceding the revolution, one gets the following results: From 1888 to 1917 the works of N. A. Nekrasov were published in editions totalling 254,000 copies, and in 30 years of Soviet power they were issued in more than 10,000,000 copies; A. N. Ostrovsky, in the same periods noted, 254,000 and 3,753,000 copies, respectively; A. S. Pushkin, 10,000,000 and 37,000,000; A. P. Chekhov, 672,000 and 19,000,000, and A. M. Gorky, 1,083,000 and 45,000,000.

During the Civil War Lenin pointed out that the people would follow the Bolsheviks not because their agitation was more artful but because it was truthful. This applies to the whole Bolshevik press. Its strength lies in its truthfulness.

The ruling class of capitalist countries cannot maintain their domination without deceiving the people, without clouding and corrupting their consciousness. The bourgeois press serves this task.

The English press serves the interests of the monopolists. Thus, [Sir Hartley William] Shawcross, Attorney-General of Britain, characterizing the political physiognomy of English bourgeois newspapers, said that every such newspaper ought to print on its front page the statement: "This newspaper belongs to Lord so-and-so. The purpose of this newspaper is to derive economic benefits and to express the personal opinions which his Lordship deigns to hold from time to time. There is no guarantee that the facts reported in the newspaper will correspond to reality. They can be anything desired, but not the truth."

The present Minister of Health Aneurin Bevan, added to this deadly description. He declared, in a speech in Scarborough, May 16, 1948, that in England "the capitalist press is the most prostituted press in the world, the greater part of it ruled by a band of millionaires...The central and provincial newspapers, pump mortal hell into

the people's heads week in week out. If people listened too attentively to it and allowed it to weaken their will, the results would be frightful."

The bourgeois press is now being used to create a war psychosis and war hysteria in order to prepare public opinion for a war against the Soviet Union and countries of the people's democracy.

In the March issue of The American Mercury may be found an article by Maj. Seversky. He enthusiastically describes how American aviation will be used in atomic warfare against the U.S.S.R. if a similar article appeared in our press the editor would be put in an insane asylum. But the editor of this magazine, instead of putting the author of the article in a strait jacket, attaches a note to the article saying: "The magazine is extremely proud that it discovered Maj. Seversky and was the first magazine to offer its pages for his articles."

Another American magazine, Newsweek, publishes a map in its March 14 issue showing the northern part of the Atlantic. Two arcs, stretching out from the Aroostook base on the North American coast, end with figures of airplanes. A black arc, with the notes "Tanker," "2,000 miles," shows the radius for supplying the plane with fuel in the air. The red arc, with the note, "4,300 miles," shows the radius for possible bombardment, embracing Leningrad, Moscow, Warsaw and Budapest. The caption reads: "The Long Arm of Uncle Sam."

All this brazen and criminal preaching of war by American newspapers and magazines, as well as by the press of other bourgeois countries, is protected by the notorious freedom of the press.

While the bourgeois press sows enmity among peoples, propagates war, our Soviet press, with unflagging strength, struggles for a lasting democratic peace, for freedom and security of peoples, and mercilessly exposes the plans of the instigators of a new war.

(Editorial)—BOLSHEVIST PRESS CELEBRATION. (Komsomolskaya pravda, May 5, p. 1. 550 words. Summary:) One of the vivid manifestations of the concern for youth is the broad network of youth newspapers and magazines published in our country. There are 38 Young Communist and 19 Pioneer [school-age] newspapers, eight Young Communist and 15 children's magazines. The total circulation of Young Communist and Pioneer newspapers and magazines is about 4,000,000 copies.

#### THE EXPERIENCE OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

(Pravda, May 5, p. 3. 1,200 words. Summary:) [Under this heading Pravda publishes four

reports by editors of local newspapers describing their work:]

§ WE WILL GENERALIZE AND DISSEMINATE ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. (By N. Strakhov, Editor of Volzhskaya kommuna [Volga Commune], Kuibyshev.)—Last year the newspaper set itself the task of transmitting the experience of the best enterprises and Stakhanovites of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities to the factories and mills of Kuibyshev. The newspaper described the experience of several Moscow factories and organized correspondence between Stakhanovites of Kuibyshev and famous workers in the country.

For purposes of propagandizing the experience of advanced agricultural workers the newspaper printed 26 lectures of farming and livestock experts.

With the help of Party organizations the newspaper conducted more than 40 excursions of collective farmers and state farm workers to the best collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations.

On our initiative, "scientific readings," devoted to outstanding workers in Russian agrobiological science, were conducted in collective farms.

§ THE TRIBUNE OF PUBLIC OPINION. (By A. Suichmezov, Editor of Molot [The Hammer], Rostov Province.)—Six months ago Molot published an article, "Studying the Map of the District,"\* in which the author told of plans for the transformation of nature in his district. The article evoked many responses from Party and Soviet personnel, chairmen of collective farms and scientific workers. The writers advanced a number of valuable suggestions on how best to utilize the natural and economic resources of the province.

The newspaper fully treats questions of bringing about an upswing in industry. Readers were greatly interested in the layouts, "The Balance of One Factory," and, "Millions [of rubles] Accumulated in the Struggle." They told how the personnel of the Molotov Plant in Taganrog achieved accumulations above plan, and how the Krasny Aksai Plant mobilized unutilized reserves.

§ A CLOSER BOND WITH THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. (By Ya. Gik, Editor of Bakinsky rabochy [Baku Worker].)—Within the past year the newspaper conducted 23 conferences in which more than 3,000 people took part. Various questions of production were discussed at these conferences.

The newspaper is responsive to letters from readers. It received many complaints about the

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 65.

unsatisfactory work of the city electricity network. On the demand of the newspaper, the personnel of the Baku Water Power Plant discussed these letters in the presence of the authors. Measures were taken on the basis of the letters.

The newspaper has acted in the same way with regard to letters criticizing the work of several other Soviet and business organizations. It does not simply forward letters for investigation, but strives to see to it that they are discussed at conferences of fellow workers, and, if possible, in the presence of the letter writers. The newspaper prints reports on the conferences and on measures adopted. However, the newspaper must and can do more in the struggle for oil. Above all we need a closer bond with Party organizations and production innovators.

§ CLOSER TO LIFE. (By Ye. Bagreyev, Editor of Uralsky rabochy [Urals Worker].) — As a result of a conference on economy in production, called by Uralsky rabochy in the Verkh-Isetsky Iron and Steel Plant, the new form of competition, in which workers kept individual accounts on economy, began. The brigade which initiated this new form of competition through the pages of the newspaper called upon workers of Urals enterprises to enter into competition for the highest individual account. The initiative of Peter Zaik, the brigade leader, was enthusiastically supported in Urals enterprises. The newspaper constantly prints articles and reports in the experience of his brigade and brigades of other plants.

The newspaper conducted a conference of scientific personnel, economists, technologists and accountants. A whole layout was devoted to the results of the conference: "Sources and Paths of Accelerating Turnover of the Ruble." Shortly afterwards a lecture on working capital of the enterprise was published. We have also published a series of articles on the experience of individual plants.

The staff of the newspaper clearly realizes that the newspaper is not close enough to life. At times we are not aware of new, vivid phenomena and facts, do not always skillfully utilize all the many literary forms for propagandizing the best examples of work. We will take every measure to bring the newspaper closer to life.

PRESS DAY IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, May 5, p. 3. 200 words; Izvestia, 225 words. Summary:)

Lectures given in plants, factories and institutions of the capital were devoted to Bolshevik Press Day. In the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines press workers met with industrial workers, employees and representatives of the intelligentsia.

Exhibitions devoted to Press Day opened in Moscow Party offices, libraries and reading rooms. They show the growth in circulation of books, newspapers and magazines published in the Soviet Union. The traditional book bazaar opened in the House of Writers.

An all-Moscow meeting of press workers was held in the House of the Unions.

IN THE ENTERPRISES OF LENINGRAD. (Pravda, May 5, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) Leningrad — Reports and discussions on Bolshevik Press Day are being held in enterprises and educational institutions. Exhibits in clubs tell how dozens of newspapers with wide circulations are being put out in factories and mills of the city. Thousands of worker-correspondents are contributors.

DISCUSSIONS AND EXHIBITIONS. (Pravda, May 5, p. 3. 150 words. Summary:) Kiev — Discussions are being devoted to Bolshevik Press Day and libraries are offering exhibits on the Bolshevik press. At the present time 12 republic, 38 province and 785 district and city newspapers are published in the Ukraine. There are 48 magazines, with a total circulation of more than 500,000. More than 125,000 worker-correspondents and village correspondents participate in the work of the press.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY. (By N. Shumilov. Pravda, May 5, p. 3. 1,200 words. Summary:)

The interest of the working people in the Party and democratic press is growing daily. The continual increase in newspaper circulation as well as the immense flood of letters received in editorial offices is evidence of this.

The circulation of the organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party, Szabad Nep (Free People), increased from 56,000 to 340,000 copies in three years. The organ of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, Scanteia (The Spark), had a circulation of 200,000 in 1947 and a circulation of 700,000 in 1949. The organ of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Rude Pravo, has a circulation of 650,000 copies, greatly exceeding its circulation in 1947.

The links between the newspapers and the broad circles of workers, peasants and intelligentsia are strengthening. The Polish newspaper, Chlopska Droga, (The Peasant's Path) received more than 25,000 letters in 1948 — four times more than in the preceding year. The Hungarian newspaper, Szabad Nep, received 22,100 letters in 1948, opposed to 12,000 in 1947. The editorial offices of Scanteia received about 40,000 letters in 1948, double that of 1947.

Letters written to editorial offices touch on the most varied sides of life and labor. Their authors turn to newspapers for advice, and report defects in the work of local organizations and institutions, and cases of subversive activity by the class enemy.

Questions of development of the national economy of these countries occupy a prominent place in the press.

More and more widely reflected in the Party press is the experience of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

A serious problem for the press in these countries is the training of staffs. It is no secret that many journalists have entered the democratic press from bourgeois and reactionary newspapers. Some of them have not renounced methods inherited from the bourgeois press and have tried to introduce bourgeois ideas and an anti-popular policy. Party organizations have had to cleanse the democratic press from everything alien and harmful and engage in training new journalists and educating them in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. In Czechoslovakia the Communist Party has done considerable work in this direction. Defects in the newspapers were criticized and the concrete tasks of the press outlined at a congress of journalists.

Party organizations are holding special courses and seminars for the training and re-training of journalists. In a number of countries departments and faculties of journalism are being formed in the central Party schools.

**THE PROGRESSIVE PRESS ABROAD.** (Trud, May 5, p. 4. 500 words. Summary:)

One of the most powerful instruments of the democratic camp, in the struggle for peace and democracy, is the progressive press published in all countries of the world.

In several capitalist countries this press has achieved exceptional proportions. The organ of the Italian Communist Party, *Unita*, is a striking example. This daily newspaper comes out in four editions: in Rome, Milan, Turin and Genoa, with a combined circulation of 1,200,000 copies. *L'Humanite* sometimes reaches 1,000,000 copies. The weekly trade union newspaper, *La Vie Ouvrière*, has a circulation of 400,000.

The scale of newspaper work in the countries of the people's democracies may be gauged from the following figures: In January, 1949, the total circulation of the newspapers of the Polish United Workers' Party reached 2,000,000. The organ of the General Confederation of Labor of Rumania, *Viata Sindicala* (Trade Union Life), has a circulation of 210,000.

**45TH ANNIVERSARY OF HUMANITE.** (By Marcel Cachin. *Pravda*, May 5, p. 3. 750 words. This article outlines the history of the organ of the French Communist Party.)

## May Day

**ORDER TO THE MOSCOW GARRISON.** (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, April 30 and May 1, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) An order of the day from the Chief of the Moscow Garrison, Marshal K. Meretskov, announces that the parade of troops of the Moscow Garrison on Red Square May 1 will be received by the Minister of the Armed Forces, Marshal Vasilevsky.

**ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R.** (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, May 1, p. 1. 575 words. Condensed text:)

Fellow soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, officers, generals and admirals!

Today the armed forces of the Soviet Union and our entire people are celebrating May 1—inspection day of the militant forces of the workers of all lands.

The Soviet warriors greet May 1 with important achievements in military and political preparation.

...

The peoples of the Soviet Union mark this international holiday with achievements in labor for the glory of their Fatherland. ...

The Soviet people, absorbed in the building of communism, do not forget the danger of a new war, which the ruling circles of the United States of America are trying to unleash. They are preparing for a third world war against the will of the broad masses of people. Irrefutable proof of this aggressive policy, directed first of all against the Soviet Union, is the recently concluded North Atlantic Pact, a serious threat to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Government, expressing the basic interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union, is steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace and friendship among peoples and is resolutely unmasking the warmongers. All progressive humanity approves the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Armed Forces are constantly aware of their duty—to stand watchfully on guard for the public interests of their Fatherland. ...

I order that 20-gun salutes be fired today, May 1, in Moscow, capital of our Fatherland, in the capitals of Union republics, and also in Kaliningrad,

Lvov, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Long live the Soviet Union—world bulwark of peace and democracy! ...

PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION OF WORKING PEOPLE IN RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW. (Pravda May 2, pp. 1-2; Izvestia, May 4, 5,000 words. Summary:)

Among those present in Red Square were deputies to the Supreme Soviet, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, Stakhanovites of Moscow industry, men of science, technology, literature and art, and foreign guests. The diplomatic corps was present.

At 10 a.m. J. V. Stalin appeared on the Lenin Mausoleum. Marshal Vasilyevsky, Minister of the Armed Forces, made a short address greeting the international holiday of the working people and applauding the successes achieved in the pre-May Day efforts in industry and agriculture.

Following the speech came the parade of the armed forces, notable in which was the air show featuring jet planes. The parade lasted about an hour and was followed by a parade of the working people through the square. Banners and posters hailed Stalin. About 1,250,000 people took part in the demonstration.

CELEBRATING MAY 1. (Pravda, April 29-30, May 1-3; Izvestia, April 29-30, May 1 and 4, 13,275 words. Summary:)

Pravda and Izvestia carry 55 items, from Baku, Penza, Stalino, Minsk, Kursk, Stalinabad, Ioshkar-Ola, Leningrad, Moscow, Sverdlovsk, Kiev, Tbilisi, Alma Ata, Vilnius, Krasnodar, Stalingrad, Tashkent, Riga and many other towns, on preparations for May 1, May Day celebrations and production efforts in honor of the occasion. More than 840,000 persons took part in the Leningrad festivities, more than 350,000 in Kiev and about 200,000 in Minsk.

Parades and demonstrations were supplemented by festivities lasting until late at night. Entertainment in the streets of Moscow was furnished by 2,000 amateur art groups and some 50 brigades of theater, circus and vaudeville artists. At 9 p.m. a 20-gun salute was fired and fireworks set off.

(Editorials)—DEFENSE OF PEACE IS THE CAUSE OF ALL PEOPLES! (Pravda, April 30, p. 1, 1,175 words.) THE CITADEL OF THE FRIENDSHIP AND GLORY OF PEOPLES OF OUR LAND. (Izvestia, April 30, p. 1, 1,175 words.) INSPECTION DAY FOR THE MILITANT FORCES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. (Pravda, May 1, p. 1, 1,250 words.) SOCIALISM

AND DEMOCRACY ARE INVINCIBLE! (Izvestia, May 1, p. 1, 950 words.) UNDER THE GLORIOUS BANNER OF LENIN AND STALIN. (Pravda, May 2, 900 words.) DEMONSTRATION OF THE INDESTRUCTIBLE FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R. (Pravda, May 3, p. 1, 1,150 words.) (Summary:)

Successes in economic and cultural construction, observed on May Day by the Soviet Union and countries of the people's democracies, are evidence of the unconquerable strength of the state in which power belongs to the people.

During the war the enemy sought to break down the friendship of the peoples within the Soviet multi-national state, but this failed; this friendship of peoples is a major source of the power and achievements of the Soviet country.

May Day demonstrations show the mighty moral and political unity of Soviet peoples around the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the unity of the working people of the world in their struggle for peace and democracy.

Capitalism is doomed and would drag all humanity after it into the grave, but the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, United States and England is the best guarantee of peace.

TO THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS, MOSCOW. (Trud, May 1, p. 4, 125 words. A message of greetings from the Rumanian General Confederation of Labor.) TO COMRADE KUZNETSOV, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS, MOSCOW. (Trud, May 1, p. 4, 100 words. Greetings from the Bulgarian Federation of Workers' Trade Unions.) GREETINGS FROM BURMESE WORKERS TO WORKERS OF THE SOVIET UNION. (Pravda, May 2, p. 4, 50 words.) GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS. (Trud, May 5, p. 4, 350 words. An account of greetings from various Bulgarian labor unions, the Hungarian chemical workers' union, the trade unions of Poland, the North Korean Government, the Federation of Free German Trade Unions, and the Albanian Council of Trade Unions.)

MAY DAY JOY. (By D. Zaslavsky. Pravda, May 1, p. 2, 1,900 words. An essay on May Day, 1949.)

#### May Day Abroad

PREPARATIONS FOR MAY 1 IN JAPAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 29, p. 4, 100 words.) MAY DAY APPEAL FROM CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY TO THE PEOPLE. (Pravda, April 30, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3, 725 words.) WORKERS OF POLAND MEET MAY 1

WITH HUGE PRODUCTION SUCCESSES. (Izvestia, May 1, p. 4. 175 words.) PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATION OF MAY 1 IN NORTHERN KOREA. (Pravda, May 1, p. 4. 125 words.) PROHIBITION OF MAY 1 DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON. (Pravda, May 1, p. 4. 50 words.) DECLARATION OF CONFEDERATION OF LATIN AMERICAN WORKERS FOR MAY 1. (Pravda, May 1, p. 4. 500 words.) MAY 1 APPEAL OF NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda, May 1, p. 4. 200 words.) CEREMONIAL MEETING IN WARSAW DEDICATED TO MAY 1. (Pravda, May 1, p. 4. 450 words.) IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. (By Ya. Makarenko. Pravda, May 2, p. 4. 650 words: Warsaw celebrates progress in its rebuilding.) CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY ABROAD.—'For Peace, for Bread, for Freedom!' (By Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, May 2, p. 4. 1,050 words.) MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS ABROAD. (Pravda, May 2, p. 4, 1,400 words; Pravda, May 3, p. 3, 1,250 words;

Pravda, May 4, p. 3, Izvestia, p. 4, 1,100 words.) TRIAL OF PARTICIPANTS IN MAY 1 DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3. 50 words.) REPRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS IN ENGLAND. (Trud, May 5, p. 4. 100 words.) MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN OSLO. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 200 words.) (Summaries:) Pravda and Izvestia carry reports on the May Day celebrations in Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic, Rumania, Bulgaria, U.S.A., England, Italy, Pakistan, Albania, Korea, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Colombia, Greece, Austria, Latin America, India, Canada, Australia and Norway. All the demonstrations were characterized by banners and speeches protesting the policies of the Anglo-American bloc and the Atlantic Pact. Friendship with the Soviet Union and workers' rights were demanded by the participants.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### World Politics

#### PEACE CONGRESS

TURNING POINT. (By Ilya Ehrenbourg. Pravda, April 30, p. 3. 1,300 words. Summary:) The Congress of Supporters of Peace will enter the history of our stormy, difficult times as the first sign of the turning point. For three years on end people have been hearing announcers shouting about air raids, military agreements, promises of plague, the atom bomb. Now this howling has been drowned by human voices: people, come to Paris from various countries, have been repeating in various tongues the great, simple word: "Peace."

On International Themes: CONSOLIDATION OF THE PEACE FRONT. (By Observer. Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. 1,000 words. Summary:) The World Congress of Supporters of Peace demonstrated the political maturity of the international peace movement. This maturity was exhibited in speeches by delegates of the most varied political convictions, nationalities and callings. It was expressed in the fact that the peace protagonists found a common language on the question of maintaining peace. It was expressed in the fact that the manifesto of the congress stated for all to hear that the supporters of peace know whence comes the threat and who is engaged in preparing a new war. The demonstration of solidarity with the bulwark of international peace, the Soviet Union,

is evidence that the attempts of the organizers of military-political alliances to set the peoples of America and Western Europe against the Soviet Union are failing utterly.

FOR PEACE AND LIFE. (By P. Pavlenko. Pravda, May 1, p. 3. 1,575 words. Summary:)

On the eve of May 1 a province conference of lemon growers opened in the Crimea. The theme of the conference was the agrotechnology of citrus plants. I could not help thinking that I and all those at the conference were also at one of the sections of the peace congress, because everything of which we spoke was dedicated to the triumph of peace.

Across the ocean no normal person wants war. But so much is talked about the plans of aggression allegedly menacing the U.S.A. from the Soviet Union that it seems, to one not particularly farsighted in international questions, that he will be attacked today or tomorrow. It is no accident that the war hysteria suddenly struck even a figure so invulnerable in mental sensibility, it would have seemed, as Forrestal.

The American Peace Congress showed the U.S. ruling circles that the Soviet Union enjoyed respect among the widest circles of American society. It showed that it would not be possible to depict the cause of peace as "the current propaganda move by Moscow."

Even after the Paris congress, of course, we find little souls like Upton Sinclair or Sinclair

Lewis, literary hucksters such as Feuchtwanger, or snobs who have lost all conscience, such as Hemingway or Andre Gide, who talk in chorus or alone of how the Paris congress is a "Moscow intrigue" and a "propaganda move" of no importance. Venal American penpushers asserted, for example, that the American Peace Congress would be met by a counter-demonstration of at least 100,000. A miserable handful was recruited which, having done a bit of shouting to justify the remuneration received, inconspicuously went its way.

Listening to the agronomists' reports at the conference in the Crimea, I picture how the Crimean landscape will have altered in five or six years. In effect, we are now creating new provinces and territories. We are doing so not in expectation of war, but counting on a long and stable peace.

**DEFENSE OF PEACE—THE CAUSE OF ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.** (By Academician E. Tarle. *Izvestia*, May 1, p. 4. 1,650 words. Summary:)

It is not hard to discern a lack of coordination in the imperialist camp. On the one hand there is unrestrained boasting: the atom bomb, they say, will clear the path to world domination and crush all resistance to the militant North Atlantic Pact. On the other hand, more and more skeptics are saying the atom bomb is no longer a U.S. monopoly and asserting that it is impossible to wage war without a large land army. The unification of the peoples' forces against the warmongers, demonstrated at the World Peace Congress, was foremost in contributing to the noticeable drop in the mood of the imperialist press.

Two main features are evident in all the dangerous Jules Verne thinking of the Cannons, Forrestals, Harrimans and Churchills: first, the illusion that it will not be necessary to fight the hated "East" with land armies, because aviation and bombs will do "everything;" second, since the bomb is regarded as all-powerful, this settles the question of the mass extermination of the civilian population.

Annihilating blows at these illusions were dealt by Joliot-Curie, who expressed the conviction that if a new war broke out, it would be long and bloody, and that its instigators count in vain on their own safety and inviolability. Joliot-Curie was only confirming what the British professor Blackett and many others have pointed out.

What trump remains in the warmongers' hands if these are the prospects? The men who comprise the land armies? But it is these men who delegated their representatives at Paris to warn

the warmongers. The progressive public knows that the burning drops of oil from the torch will fall first of all on the countries of Western Europe being turned into springboards and military bases.

**COMPOSITION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE.** (*Pravda*, April 30, p. 3; *Izvestia*, p. 4. 125 words.) **FORMATION OF COMBINED COMMITTEE OF SUPPORTERS OF PEACE IN GERMANY.** (*Pravda*, April 29, p. 3. 125 words.) **SPEECHES OF W.C.S.P. SUPPORTERS BEFORE THE FRENCH PEOPLE.** (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, April 29, p. 3. 200 words.) **FINNISH WRITER [HAGAR OLSSON] ON THE W.C.S.P.** (*Izvestia*, April 29, p. 4. 150 words.) **RETURN TO MOSCOW OF SOVIET DELEGATION.** (*Pravda*, April 30, p. 4. 75 words; *Izvestia*, p. 3. 175 words.) **CHINESE DELEGATION TO W.C.S.P. STOPS IN MOSCOW.** (*Pravda*, April 30, p. 4. 100 words; *Izvestia*, p. 3. 325 words.) **RETURN TO MOSCOW OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE PRAGUE SECTION OF THE W.C.S.P.** (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, April 29, p. 4. 100 words.)

#### THE ATLANTIC PACT

**WALLACE SPEECH.** (*Pravda*, April 29, p. 4. 500 words. Summary: ) New York (Tass)—At an American Labor Party meeting in New York Wallace again condemned the pact.

**APPEAL OF FRENCH ORGANIZATION OF FIGHTERS FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM TO AMERICAN SENATORS.** (*Izvestia*, April 30, p. 4. 375 words.)

**DECLARATION OF MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY.** (*Pravda*, April 30, p. 4. 325 words. Summary: ) New York (Tass)—The declaration calls upon the Mexican people to oppose "attempts to drag Mexico into the military plans of the U.S.A."

**AGAINST THE ATLANTIC PACT.** (*Izvestia*, May 4, p. 4. 500 words. Summary: ) New York (Tass)—The Methodist Church Commission on World Peace has passed a resolution refusing to support the North Atlantic Pact and condemning the "colossal military appropriations" of the U.S.A.

**IN THE SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.** (*Pravda*, May 1, p. 3. 400 words. Summary: ) Washington (Tass)—Secretary of Defense Johnson stated that he preferred to present details concerning proposals to provide military materials to countries of the North Atlantic Pact at a closed session.

**AGAINST THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT.—Dockers Strike in Antwerp.** (*Pravda*, May 4, p. 4. 50 words.)

**ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT GATHERING OF SIGNATURES ON POPULAR PETITION AGAINST ATLANTIC PACT.** (Pravda and Izvestia, May 4. 350 words. Summary:) Rome (Tass)—The police administration of Milan has published a special warning forbidding collection of signatures on the pretext that it "represents indirect and unlawful testing of political conviction of citizens." Similar warnings were published by police administrations in Florence, Siena, Bologna and other cities.

**PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE MEASURES OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.** (Pravda, May 5, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) Rome (Tass)—The Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Socialist Targetti, has told press representatives that the order from Interior Minister Scelba against collection of signatures to the petition condemning the Atlantic Pact violates the constitutional right to present petitions to Parliament. Nenni, Paietto and Paolucci demanded to know on whose initiative the police authorities acted.

**MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY THE WESTERN UNION COUNTRIES.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) The Hague (Tass)—The papers report that British anti-aircraft artillery units are coming to Holland and Belgium May 7 to instruct Dutch and Belgian anti-aircraft gunners. The first group of 126 British officers and men will be stationed in Deventer.

**IN THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 400 words. Summary:) Brussels (Tass)—The House of Deputies began May 3 to discuss ratifying the Atlantic Treaty. Speakers for the Socialist, Christian Social and Liberal parties called for ratification. Former Minister Jean Terfwe made a sharp protest, criticizing the pact and the foreign policy of the Belgian Government. During Prime Minister Spaak's speech in defense of the treaty, pamphlets were thrown from the public galleries and his speech was interrupted four times.

**LONDON CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 10 POWERS.** (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—A conference opened in London of representatives from ten European countries—England, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Eire—with Bevin in the chair. The aim of the conference is to draft a charter for the so-called European Council. The European Council is to be an extended variant of the Western bloc and constitutes a tool to deprive European countries of their national sovereignty and to subordinate them to the policy of the Anglo-American bloc.

## THE UNITED NATIONS

**TELEGRAM OF PROTEST TO TRYGVE LIE FROM CHURCHMEN OF BULGARIAN RELIGIOUS BODIES.** (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Sofia (Tass)—Bulgarian church circles express indignation at the slanderous Anglo-American fabrications concerning the alleged absence of religious freedom in Bulgaria. The Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church has sent Secretary-General Trygve Lie a cable pointing out that "complete freedom of religion, self-administration and organization is guaranteed the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and all religious organizations..." Similar cables were sent by the Union of Priests, the Office of the Chief Moslem Mufti and the Office of the Chief Jewish Rabbi in Bulgaria.

**AT PLENARY SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.** (Pravda, May 1, p. 2, 1,000 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—At the April 18 plenary session of the General Assembly discussion continued on three resolutions submitted by the Special Political Committee on the recommendation of the so-called Interim Committee. These resolutions testify to new attempts of the U.S.A. and England to create within the U.N. a system, subordinate to them, for the solution of important international questions in evasion of the Security Council and in violation of the U.N. Charter principles.

The first of these resolutions envisages restoring to life, with minor alterations, the so-called general act of the League of Nations of Sept. 26, 1928, which established a method for solution of disputes between countries on the basis of arbitration. This method was beneficial to Britain and France, the nations which dominated the League. It is sufficient to recall the notorious Lord Lytton mission which in effect legalized Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1933, Lord Runciman's "conciliatory" mission to Czechoslovakia in 1938, and the notorious Lord Plymouth committee of "non-intervention" in 1936-39.

The second resolution, referring to the "experience of the League of Nations," calls for evasion of the Security Council by appointment of so-called mediators who would be granted the right to engage in mediation and "conciliation" in disputes.

The third resolution has in mind establishment of an institution of "investigators and conciliators," to whom the authors of the resolution allocate an important role in the system of peaceful regulation of disputes. The illegally created Interim Committee is also to be assigned a considerable part in this regulation.

The representatives of Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, China and France spoke for the proposals and called for voting.

U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik recalled that the Soviet delegation had already spoken at Paris against inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of proposals discussed by the Interim Committee, as contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter.

The Soviet Union, he said, has always stood for strengthening normal international cooperation. The example of the successful cooperation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A. and Britain during the second world war showed that international cooperation gave positive results and led to complete victory for the allies.

The Soviet Union, he declared, advocates that the U.N. should be a truly international organization and should not be used by one or two great powers in their own interests.

The U.S.S.R. representative pointed out that the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain are conducting an offensive against the basic principles of cooperation between large and small powers, written into the U.N. charter, and—rejecting the international obligations accepted at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam—are ignoring fulfillment of the peace treaty obligations and striving to adapt the U.N. to their aggressive policy.

It is because of this, he said, that the efforts of these countries have been directed toward disruption of the Security Council and toward its replacement by some sort of agency obedient to the U.S.A. and England.

V. A. Tarasenko, representative of the Ukraine, pointed out that a number of states deliberately do not want disputes resolved on the basis of the U.N. Charter. All the recommendations of the Interim Committee are designed to belittle the significance of the Security Council and to increase the differences between the permanent members of the Security Council.

K. V. Kiselev, representative of Belorussia, pointed out that the resolutions signify disruption of the unanimity principle and violate the U.N. Charter.

The resolutions were passed by the majority of the Anglo-American bloc, opposed by six delegations.

ADDRESS OF A. A. GROMYKO. At the Plenary Session of the U.N. General Assembly April 29, 1949. (Pravda, May 3, p. 4. 1,700 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—Speaking of the trial of Mindszenty and the group of Bulgarian churchmen,

A. A. Gromyko pointed out that this question should not be discussed by the General Assembly, on the grounds that the United Nations Charter does not permit the Assembly to interfere in the internal affairs of states, while the peace treaties with Hungary and Bulgaria provide for review of disputes between the signatories over whether these treaties are being fulfilled.

The argument that the world press is writing about the trials, and therefore the General Assembly cannot overlook them, is not convincing, he said. Primarily the press of the United States and Great Britain is involved. To be objective, he said, the press writes a great deal because circles hostile to Hungary and Bulgaria are encouraging propaganda against these countries.

As regards the contention that the matter concerns people of holy office or of a definite position in the church hierarchy, it is forgotten that these people were not condemned for religious, but for political and criminal misdeeds.

Discussion of these trials represents a part of the systematic hostile campaign conducted against the people's democracies by certain Western countries, especially the United States.

The trials of Mindszenty and the others showed that these people had a definite political goal: to eliminate the democratic system in Hungary by violent means. The conspirators in Bulgaria had the same aim.

The trial fully showed Mindszenty's guilt. Conspiratorial groups were created. Mindszenty and the group of Bulgarian priests showed at the trials that they were banking on a war. The domestic political goal in Hungary was restoration of the Hapsburg Dynasty. Mindszenty told the court frankly and in detail about the liaison with official representatives of the United States and political guidance by them. Nobody can deny this, said Gromyko.

The punishment meted out to Mindszenty and his accomplices fully accords with the obligations of the Hungarian and Bulgarian governments, under these treaties, to defend the democratic freedoms and rights of the people.

Gromyko said the United States representative Cohen, in defending Mindszenty and the Bulgarian priests, quickly exhausted his store of arguments, satiated with high-flown declarations on defense of religion and basic human freedoms, and frankly began to say that the ruling circles in the United States do not like the political systems in Eastern European countries. This is a blunt admission of what dictates the conduct of the American General Assembly delegation in the discussion of this question.

Speaking of the resolution of the Special Political Committee, Gromyko declared that it called upon Bulgaria and Hungary to follow the procedure provided for in the peace treaties. If the governments of the United States and Great Britain recognize the need to act in this way, he said, why was it necessary to drag this question into the General Assembly?

The counterfeit Mindszenty "affair" was brought into the General Assembly because the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain want to weaken the impression produced on world opinion by the court trials of Mindszenty and his accomplices. At these trials they were exposed as criminals and instigators of war, operating according to the plans of certain great powers. This is the only answer to the question.

MESSAGE FROM DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF ALBANIA TO SECRETARY-GENERAL OF U.N. (Izvestia, May 4, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The U.N. Secretariat reports that Trygve Lie has received a letter from the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Albania, Muftiu, dated April 11, stating that during the period from March 3 to April 4 the Athens Government committed 29 provocative frontier actions directed against the People's Republic of Albania. Twenty incidents are concerned with flights by Greek aircraft over Albanian territory.

THIRD SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 900 words. Summary:)

New York (Tass)—May 2 plenary sessions reviewed the agenda for the third session of the General Assembly.

In the month preceding the opening of the second part of the third session, the General Assembly, clearly under the influence of the United States and England, concentrated attention on petty and secondary questions. At the same time the question of Franco Spain, the Indonesian question and the question of displaced persons and refugees were relegated to committees, in the hope that these questions would be postponed until the following session.

After a month, the First and Third Committees have discussed only the first questions on their agenda—former Italian colonies and freedom of information.

In spite of the fact that the Special Political Committee concluded April 22 its review of all questions on its agenda, the suggestions of the U.S.S.R., Poland and others on transferring a number of questions from the First and Third Committees to this committee met resistance from

the majority of members of the General Committee, primarily the U.S. and British delegations. Only the question of admitting Israel into the U.N. was transferred to the Special Committee.

Under pressure, the majority of this committee recommended that the General Committee set May 14 as the deadline for adjourning the second part of the third session, although considerable doubt was expressed in the General Committee as to the ability of committees to complete review of questions in this period.

These two recommendations of the General Committee, adopted under pressure, were criticized by many delegations at the May 2 plenary sessions.

The Polish representative suggested that the deadline for adjournment be set for May 18, and also suggested transferring the Indonesian question from the Political to the Special Political Committee.

The Bolivian representative suggested transferring to the Special Political Committee the question of creating a special subcommittee to study social problems of the native populations of countries on the American continent.

Y. A. Malik, U.S.S.R. representative, said all questions on the agenda should be reviewed.

The representatives of Ethiopia, Argentina, India and Burma also suggested that no adjournment deadlines be set.

Realizing that Anglo-American plans for closing the work of the Assembly had miscarried, the chairman, Evatt, attempting to save the situation, declared that if the Assembly did not succeed in reviewing all questions on the agenda, the question of the day of adjournment would be reviewed.

With this proviso, the suggestion to adjourn the session May 14 was adopted by a vote of 31 to 15, ten abstaining.

The question of transferring to the Special Political Committee the subject of Israel's admission to the U.N. was adopted by a vote of 45 (including the U.S.S.R., France, U.S.A., the Ukraine, Belorussia and Poland) against 12, with three abstentions.

In the voting on suggestions for redistribution of questions on the agenda, the Anglo-American plans for winding up the session suffered a new defeat. The Polish suggestion on transferring the Indonesian question to the Special Political Committee received 29 votes (including the U.S.S.R., Ukraine, Belorussia, Poland Czechoslovakia, Australia, Cuba and Pakistan) 18 delegations (including U.S.A., England and Egypt) voted against this suggestion.

In spite of the resistance of the U.S. and English delegations, 35 votes were cast to adopt the Bolivian suggestion on creating a subcommission to study the situation of native populations on the American continent. Eleven delegations (the U.S., England, Egypt and others) voted against this suggestion, and seven delegations abstained.

Thus the majority of delegations, in spite of Anglo-American pressure, refused to support the plans for adjourning the session without discussing important political questions.

#### THE FAR EAST

##### China

**MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHINA.**—Report of the Hsinhua Agency. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Peiping (Tass)—The National Liberation Army occupied Soochow, destroying the greater part of seven Kuomintang armies surrounded between Nanking and Hangchow. More than 40,000 were taken prisoner.

**RESULTS OF BATTLE FOR TAIYUAN.**—Hsinhua Agency Report. (Pravda, May 3, p. 4; Izvestia, May 4. 125 words. Summary:) Peiping (Tass)—The National Liberation Army took 77,000 prisoners in the fighting for Taiyuan. Large quantities of material were seized.

##### Japan

**HSINHUA AGENCY ON AMERICAN PLANS FOR ARMING JAPAN.** (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:)

Peiping (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that U.S. imperialists are working out a plan of rehabilitation and expansion of Japanese war industry.

After a visit to Japan last December the Hoffman Commission presented a plan for increasing Japanese iron and steel production to 11,000,000 tons of steel, 6,000,000 tons of iron and 12,000,000 of rolled metal, which considerably exceeds Japanese wartime production.

Wall Street has established control over the Zaibatsu undertakings. Westinghouse and Standard Oil have acquired more than half the stock of the Mitsubishi concern. General Electric owns 46% of the Mitsui concern. International Telephone and Telegraph controls 35% of the stock of the Sumitomo Chemical Company and the American Lead Pressing Company possesses more than half the stock of the Nippon Chemical Company.

The Japanese automobile industry is at present under the control of Ford and General Motors, and

Japan's supply of gasoline and its oil refining factories are controlled by Standard Oil.

In his report to the United States Government MacArthur demanded dissolution of the commission for liquidating joint stock companies, cessation of the dismantling of Japanese war factories and cessation of reparations payments.

##### Korea

**RATIFICATION OF KOREAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT BY PRESIDUM OF SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF KOREA.** (Pravda, April 29, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 40 words.)

**3RD CONGRESS OF THE KOREAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL TIES WITH THE SOVIET UNION.** (Pravda, April 30, p. 3, 225 words; May 1, p. 4, 200 words. Summary:) Pyengyang (Tass)—The delegates represent 1,320,000 members, Prof. Kairov heads a group of Soviet guests. Guests are also present from the Mongolian People's Republic and China. Soviet Ambassador T. F. Shtykov addressed the congress, which adopted a new charter and heard its chairman, Li Hi En, declare Korean-Soviet friendship the basis of Korean independence.

**VISIT OF DELEGATION OF SOVIET CULTURAL WORKERS IN KOREA** (Pravda, May 5, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Pyengyang (Tass)—The delegation was fêted at receptions attended by government officials and visited a secondary school for women, and a factory. The author Perventsev addressed Korean authors, playwrights and motion picture employees.

#### THE NEAR EAST

##### Egypt

**EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT HAS APPROVED THE LAW CONCERNING PROLONGATION OF MARTIAL LAW.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 75 words.)

##### Iraq

**REPRESSIONS AGAINST DEMOCRATS IN IRAQ.** (Pravda, May 1, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Beirut (Tass)—Radio Jerusalem reports that a court martial in Bagdad has sentenced an Iraqi Communist to death. Twenty were sentenced to life imprisonment.

##### Iran

**FORTHCOMING DESPATCH OF IRANIAN OFFICERS TO U.S.A., ENGLAND AND FRANCE.** (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—The newspaper Dad says the

Iranian General Staff will soon send to the U.S.A., England and France about 300 Iranian officers "to improve their military knowledge and become acquainted with the latest modern arms."

IN THE IRANIAN MAJLIS. (Pravda, April 30, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 1,050 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—The speech of Deputy Bagai (Teheran University professor elected to the Majlis from the town of Kerman) began April 12 with the reading of an open letter which he had sent to the Shah, and continued throughout the following ten sessions despite obstruction by government deputies.

Bagai's letter criticized the "anti-democratic and unworthy course" undertaken by the Saed Government and unmasked the falsification of the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

Concerning the so-called "popular demands" for convocation of a Constituent Assembly, Bagai pointed out that "all these telegrams and demands for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly are fabricated and bureaucratic" and that "these frauds are being conducted on the recommendations of the military authorities." "I see," stated Bagai, "that the Government leaders and military authorities are not reckoning with the declaration of the rights of man in their actions and conduct..."

The letter contains references to the scandalous trials and the unjust sentences passed in Iran under the dictates of the military authorities.

In his speech, Bagai stated that unworthy men like the military prosecutor, Col. Mokhtadi, presided in Iranian courts.

Bagai criticized the decision of the authorities to convoke the Constituent Majlis without preliminary discussion of this question and without an official decision of it at an open public session of the Majlis.

Bagai devoted the concluding part of his remarks to the Chief of Staff, Gen. Razmara, calling him "a future dictator."

Attempts were made by government representatives in the Majlis to weaken the impression produced by the revelations in Bagai's speech. These attempts were made in speeches by Matin Daphtari, Prime Minister in 1939, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Khikmeta and his deputy Ardalan. It is necessary to add that Bagai emphasized in his speech that the idea of convoking the Constituent Majlis was imposed on Iranian ruling circles from London.

TRIALS OF MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S PARTY AND TRADE UNIONS IN IRAN. (Pravda, May 2, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:) Teheran—Military courts have been established in which are held

closed "trials" of members of the banned People's Party. Recently 23 members of the People's Party and the Iranian trade unions were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

COURT SENTENCES IN IRAN. (Izvestia, May 4, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—The sentence of the military court in the case of the nine people brought to trial Feb. 4 on the charge of attempted assassination of the Shah has been announced. Two men, Arkani and Faradjolla Haddad, were sentenced to death; five persons were sentenced to varying terms for "collaboration in the attempt." Two were acquitted. The sentence also states that "two leaders of the People's Party of Iran," Tabari and Dr. Keshavarz, are accused of ostensibly being the "principal inciters" to the attempt but, "since they are hiding," consideration of their case "will be deferred until their appearance in court or their arrest."

FAMINE AND MASS DEATHS OF CATTLE IN IRAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—Ettelaat reports 80% of all sheep (more than 1,000,000 head in recent months), 75% of the cattle, 50% of the camels and 90% of the horses have died on the Mugan steppe, adjoining Soviet Azerbaijan.

DEMAND BY IRANIAN WOMEN. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Teheran (Tass)—The Association of Iranian Women has sent a letter to the Constituent Assembly and the Majlis demanding political rights for women, including the right to be elected to the Majlis and Senate.

#### Syria

SHARPENING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN SYRIA AND TRANS-JORDAN. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Beirut (Tass)—The concentration of Trans-Jordanian troops on the Syrian border, under command of King Abdullah, continues. The Syrian Government has requested France and the U.S.A. to hasten delivery of arms ordered for the Syrian Army.

RECOGNITION OF NEW SYRIAN REGIME BY U.S.A., BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, BELGIUM AND IRAN. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 50 words.)

AFTER THE COUP D'ÉTAT IN SYRIA. (Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 275 words. Summary:) Beirut (Tass)—Sabri Asli, former Interior Minister and president of the National Party, was received May 1 by the head of the Syrian cabinet, Husni es Zaim. After the talk Sabri Asli told the press his party has decided to cooperate with es Zaim. Sabri Asli left May 2 for Baghdad with the Deputy

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs on a Syrian Government mission. The National Party was the principal support of the regime of former President Shoukri Koutali; in foreign policy it adhered to cooperation with American and French capital. It prepared the agreements with the American Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company and the Syrian-French financial agreement. Immediately after the coup d'état it was removed from political participation; the parties supporting Husni es Zaim are orientated toward Britain. Now, with Husni es Zaim changing his orientation, the National Party is returning to the foreground.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### Yugoslavia

PUBLICATION OF FIRST ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER 'FOR A SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA.' (Pravda and Izvestia, May 1, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) The first issue of the newspaper for a Socialist Yugoslavia, published in Moscow in Serbian by Yugoslav Communist political emigrés residing in the U.S.S.R. has appeared. The issue contains a news account of a meeting in Moscow early in April of Yugoslav Communist political emigrés, at which a decision was passed unanimously to publish the newspaper. The paper prints material unmasking the nationalist policy of the Tito clique in Yugoslavia, letters and reports from Yugoslavia, and also material concerning the life of the Soviet Union.

### Bulgaria

SUCCESSSES IN FULFILLING BULGARIAN NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Sofia (Tass)—A report of the State Planning Commission for the first quarter of 1949 states that the volume of industrial output exceeded by 68.5% the volume for the first quarter of last year.

NEW PEOPLE OF BULGARIA. (By A. Stekolnikov. Izvestia, April 30, p. 3. 675 words. Summary:) The author describes how Peter Bayanov, a worker in a steel foundry in Sofia, became chief of a steel casting shop.

BULGARIAN NOTE OF PROTEST TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT. (Izvestia, April 30, p. 3. 250 words. Summary:) Sofia (Tass)—The British Foreign Office has informed the Bulgarian Mission in London that the Third Secretary of the Mission, Bogomil Todorov, must leave England. This measure is taken in answer to the decision of the Bulgarian Government to declare "persona non grata" the First Secretary of the British

Mission in Sofia, Denis Greenhill, who was involved in the trial of the 15 Bulgarian pastor-spies. No charge of actions incompatible with his diplomatic status was formulated against Todorov. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has sent a note of protest, terming the act an arbitrary reprisal for a fully lawful decision, corresponding to diplomatic custom, with regard to Mr. Greenhill. ... "The Bulgarian Government absolves itself of any responsibility for the actions which it will consider necessary to take in connection with this incident."

ARRIVAL IN LENINGRAD OF BULGARIAN DELEGATION. (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 75 words.)

WORK OF YOUTH BRIGADES IN BULGARIA. (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Sofia (Tass)—Workers of Varna, Staraya Zagora, Plovdiv and other towns have sent the first youth brigades to national construction projects this year. The brigades will total 200,000 boys and girls.

### Hungary

SUCCESSSES OF HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 4, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) Budapest (Tass)—The production plan for the first quarter was overfulfilled in steel, locomotives, shipbuilding, electric output, coal, aluminum, cement, paper and other industries. Five-hundred tractors were produced, 43,000 bicycles, 760,000 pairs of shoes and 1,500,000 square meters of plate glass.

GAS LINE FROM LISSHE TO BUDAPEST. (Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) Budapest (Tass)—The saboteurs from the Hungarian-American Stock Association of the Oil Industry (MAORT) tried to obstruct use of natural gas, causing the loss of millions of cubic meters of escaping gas. The saboteurs have been unmasked, and now a gas line from Lisshe to Budapest has been completed.

### Poland

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF DELEGATION OF POLISH AUTHORS AND JOURNALISTS. (Pravda, April 30, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 100 words.)

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT POZNAN. (By Mikh. Yarovoi. Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 625 words. Summary:) Poznan—Poland, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Great Britain, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria and the Soviet

occupation zone of Germany are taking part in the fair. The Soviet pavilion is the most visited. Visitors examine a modern derrick, coal cutting machinery and electric trains for mines, an excavator from the Urals Machinery Plant, tractors, autos, road-making machinery, combines, mowing machines and a multitude of other machinery, furs, handicrafts, radios, photographic and motion picture equipment, chemical goods, wine, tobacco and other products are displayed. The Poles proudly examine numerous pavilions in which the products of Polish industry are exhibited. Here for the first time at this fair are tractors from the Ursus Factory, trucks of the "Star" type, the latest textile machinery, machine tools, immense rollers for steel, steam engines, trolley cars and freight cars.

COMPETITION OF POLISH WORKERS IN HONOR OF FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS. (Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 225 words.)

#### Finland

FINNISH DIET REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR NATIONALIZING PROPERTY OF FORMER FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 150 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—On April 26 the Finnish Diet considered the proposal of Elli Stenberg, Deputy of the Democratic Union of People of Finland, to nationalize the property of the dissolved Schutz-corps and other fascist organizations. Stenberg cited numerous facts testifying that fascist organizations had transferred their property to similar new organizations. Stenberg's proposal was rejected 90 to 66 in secret voting and 87 to 68 in open voting.

FINNISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ARE DRAGGING OUT WAR CRIMINAL TANNER FOR CHAIRMANSHIP OF ELANTO. (Pravda, April 29, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—Vapaa Sana reports that Social-Democratic leaders are arranging the appointment of war criminal Tanner to the chairmanship of Elanto, the largest cooperative in the country. The present chairman recently resigned with no apparent reason except to make way for Tanner.

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF DELEGATION OF FINNISH WRITERS. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 1, p. 4. 50 words.)

TYOKANSAN SANOMAT ON CONSEQUENCES OF THE POLICY OF THE RIGHT SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS. (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 125 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—Tyokansan Sanomat says the drop in production, 50,000 unemployed and the worsened situation of the working

peasantry are due to the Social-Democratic policy. FAILURE OF THE SEPARATIST POLICY OF THE FINNISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS. (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Helsinki (Tass)—Tyokansan Sanomat says the separatist policy of the right-wing Social-Democrats failed in the Helsinki May Day celebrations, when 4,000 joined the celebration of supporters of the Atlantic Pact and more than 20,000 joined the "the supporters of peace."

#### Czechoslovakia

IN HONOR OF LABOR! (By A. Bulgakov. Izvestia, April 30, p. 3. 950 words. The author tells of a visit to the Kolbenka Plant in Prague and of the new attitude toward work and socialist competition.)

DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY CONCERNING PUBLICATION OF COLLECTED WORKS OF J. V. STALIN IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 1, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—The decree states that "the historic experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is valid for all countries proceeding on the path of construction of socialism."

APPEAL OF PRESIDUM OF CENTRAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—The appeal urges celebration of May 9, day of liberation of Prague, by overfulfillment of production quotas, "demonstrating the readiness to labor for the benefit of peace."

#### Rumania

CURRENT ISSUE OF THE NEWSPAPER 'FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY! (Pravda, April 29, p. 3. 225 words. Summary:) Bucharest (Tass)—Among the articles carried are: Matthias Rakosi's "Strengthen the People's Democratic System," Boleslaw Bierut's "Two Worlds, Two Paths," Klement Gottwald's "Review of the Militant Forces of the Working People," Luigi Longo's "For an Independent Democratic Italy," G. Georgiu-Dezh's "Tito's Clique: The Most Evil Enemy of Socialism,"\* and other articles by leading European Communists, including Anna Pauker and Wilhelm Pieck.

#### Greece

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GREECE. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 100 words.)

\* Reprinted in Pravda. See p. 11.

**APPEAL OF GREEK PROVISIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT TO GREEK ROYALIST TROOPS.** (Pravda, May 1, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) Sofia (Tass)—The appeal urges fraternization and reminds Royalist troops of the Provisional Democratic Government's statement of willingness to end the war.\*

**MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GREECE.**—Losses of Greek Royalist Forces. (Izvestia, May 4, p. 4. 75 words.)

**TERROR OF ATHENS AUTHORITIES.** (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Athens—(Tass)—Military courts have sentenced six persons to be shot for "violating the decree on measures for maintaining order."

#### Albania

**ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ALBANIA AND ITALY.** (Pravda, May 4, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 50 words.)

#### CENTRAL EUROPE

##### Germany

**SIGNING BY THE WESTERN POWERS OF AGREEMENT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AGENCY FOR THE RUHR.** (Pravda, April 30, p. 3. 50 words.)

**CUSTOMS OF AMERICANS IN WESTERN GERMANY.** (Izvestia, May 4, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—DPD reports from Stuttgart that on the night of April 30 a drunken American policeman, Russell Johns, murdered two men and a woman, then got into a jeep and ran over two more persons while driving through the town.

**BEATING OF PARTICIPANTS IN A MAY 1 MEETING IN WESTERN SECTORS OF BERLIN.** (Pravda and Izvestia, May 1, p. 4. 225 words.)

**'THE SOVIET UNION AND THE BERLIN QUESTION.'**—Documents: Second Edition. (Izvestia, May 4, p. 4. Complete text:)

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published the second edition of the document collection, "The Soviet Union and the Berlin Question." The second edition of the collection contains "Questions of a Pravda Correspondent and Comrade J. V. Stalin's Answers," made public Oct. 29, 1948, and "Comrade Stalin's Answers to Questions of Mr. Kingsbury Smith, General European Manager of the American International

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 17, p. 38.

News Service," made public Jan. 31, 1949.

The collection also contains documents relating to unofficial negotiations on the Berlin question in the Security Council and to the work of the Technical Committee on the question of Berlin currency and trade. Among these are: draft resolution of the Security Council, agreed upon by the U.S.S.R. representative, A. Ya. Vyshinsky, and the representative of the other interested powers, Bramuglia, during the unofficial negotiations Oct. 24; the reply of the Soviet Government, Nov. 16, 1948, to the letter of Evatt and Trygve Lie, and the replies of the Soviet Government to the questions of Mr. Bramuglia; the explanation of the Soviet side in answer to the five questions transmitted Nov. 20 by Mr. Bramuglia; the reports of the Technical Committee on the question of Berlin currency and trade to the Chairman of the Security Council, Dec. 23, 1948, and Feb. 11, 1949; the unofficial memorandum to experts of the four powers from the Chairman of the Technical Committee on the question of Berlin currency and trade; the remarks of the Soviet expert on this memorandum, and also on the suggestions of the United States expert; and the memorandum of the Soviet expert, of Feb. 11, 1949, to the Chairman of the Technical Committee on the question of Berlin currency and trade. The collection also includes the statement of Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky, of Nov. 19, 1948, and the report of the Information Bureau of the Soviet Military Administration of Germany on Dec. 21, 1948.

The book is issued in 50,000 copies, price one ruble.

**IMMENSE OCCUPATION EXPENDITURE IN LOWER SAXONY.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 40 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN, citing figures published by the British Military Government, reports that in the current year the Lower Saxony land is to allot 60% more than in 1948 to occupation expenditure. The land is to pay altogether, 2,250,000,000 Western marks.

**ACTIVIZATION OF BAVARIAN SEPARATISTS.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 175 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—Die Neue Zeitung reports that Bavarian separatists are active. Not long before the recent negotiations in Bonn, the Minister for Religion, Hundhammer, and the Chairman of the Bavarian Party, Baumgartner, made statements from which it is obvious that they are openly advocating the restoration to power of the old Bavarian dynasty of the Wittelsbachs. It is pointed out that Gen. de Gaulle's speeches also oppose a united Germany and the relations among Baumgartner, Hundhammer and de Gaulle are well known. France is again attempting to stimulate activities of separatists and extreme federal elements.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DISTRICTS OF WESTERN GERMANY. (Pravda, May 5, p. 4. 50 words.)

AP REPORT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—A representative of the U.S.A. has made the following statement: The representatives of the Four Powers have discussed all the problems arising in connection with the Berlin situation. Agreement was reached on all important questions of principle. Some details are still being examined, but it can be stated definitely that agreement was reached on the mutual removal of all restrictions introduced in Germany which have been the subject of these negotiations. On the expiration of a certain interval of time, a session of the Council of Foreign Ministers will take place. The Council of Foreign Ministers will examine questions affecting Germany and problems which arise out of the situation in Berlin, as well as the questions of currency in Berlin. ...

Austria

OUTRAGES BY AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN WESTERN AUSTRIA. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) Vienna (Tass)—Recently French soldiers in the Tyrol subjected Zechtla, deputy of the Austrian Parliament, to cruel beating because he refused to surrender his railroad seat to one of them. Similar outrages by soldiers and officers have become a daily phenomenon in the American zone also. The wild excesses of the American Armed Forces personnel are provoking such indignation from the local population that even the press of the Austrian Government parties, which usually suppresses news of such incidents, have now been forced to sound alarm. The Socialist press service reports that a former Landtag deputy and Austrian railroad workers have been victims of beatings. The guilty have not been brought to trial.

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF DELEGATION OF AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. (Izvestia, May 1, p. 4. 75 words.)

WESTERN EUROPE

Spain

REPLIES OF MEMBER OF POLITBURO OF SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO QUESTIONS OF A DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENT. (Pravda, April 29, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 450 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—Santiago Carfillo declared that one reason

for U.S. interest in including Franco Spain in the Atlantic Pact is Spain's strategic position but another reason is the fascist character of its present regime, which makes it a natural ally.

On International Themes: THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATRONS OF FRANCO SPAIN. (Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. 750 words. Summary:)

The nearer the day comes when the General Assembly is to begin discussion of the Spanish question, the stronger becomes the propaganda in the Anglo-American press in favor of rehabilitation of Franco Spain. The Anglo-American protectors of Hitler's youngest offspring in Europe do not conceal that they intend to annul the General Assembly resolution of Dec. 12, 1946, condemning Franco's fascist regime and calling on all member states to recall their diplomatic representatives. The New York Herald Tribune has asserted that the U.S.A. would support the proposal for the return of ambassadors to Franco Spain and for permission for the latter to take part in the work of the specialized agencies of U.N. The paper stated that the U.S. military leaders regard the Spanish problem "exclusively in the light of military expediency." The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post recently said there are no "ideological obstacles" to a rapprochement between the Atlantic Pact states and Franco Spain.

One of the states participating in the Atlantic Treaty is fascist Portugal, which is united with Franco Spain in the military "Iberian Alliance." Before adherence to the Atlantic Treaty, the Portuguese dictator, Salazar, received the permission and blessing of his ally, Franco. The U.S.A. and Britain have already established relations of semi-alliance with Franco Spain through their ally in the Atlantic Treaty, fascist Portugal.

The constant pilgrimage to Spain of representatives of American Government agencies and industrial corporations, judging from all the facts, has also led to establishment of understanding between expansionist U.S. circles and the Franco regime in the sphere of preparation for an aggressive war in Europe. Evidence of this is the speeded up construction of air and naval bases in Spain, on a scale which shows they are not intended for the Spanish armed forces. The well-known Falangist Alonso, spoke of this recently in Arriba when he openly admitted that airdrome construction is being carried out "in the interests of a probable ally."

LETTER FROM THE NATION ASSOCIATES TO TRUMAN. (Pravda, May 3, p. 3. 250 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—The Nation Associates have released for publication a letter

to President Truman calling upon him to give the U.S. delegation at the U.N. instructions to stop all the maneuvers now being undertaken to achieve the admission of Franco Spain.

**HOW THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS DOMINATE SPAIN.** (By V. Borovsky. Pravda, May 5, p. 4. 1,450 words. Summary:)

Of late the reactionary foreign press has written with increased frankness that inclusion of Franco Spain in the Atlantic bloc is a settled question. For example, the Ottawa Citizen published an interview with Franco's consul in Montreal a few days ago, stating that Spain's adherence to the Atlantic Pact would take place "in the near future."

The ruling circles of the U.S.A. and England are extremely interested in legalizing the "secret love" for Franco and thus freeing their hands for carrying out increased military undertakings on the Iberian peninsula. This is one of the causes for intensification of the Anglo-American propaganda demanding inclusion of Franco Spain among the "Marshall Plan" countries, in the Atlantic and other blocs, and even in the U.N. The executioner of the Spanish people hopes this will strengthen his shaky situation at home.

An important function of the propaganda is to use the "theoretical" discussion to divert attention from U.S. domination in Spain. Facts show that while the Western press is praising the advantages of a "future" alliance with Franco, the American General Staff already has developed military-strategic construction in Spain and her colonies.

Intensive modernization and expansion of Spanish ports has been going on for more than two years under management of a large Naval mission. Francoist accounting reckons this work at 4,171,180,000 pesetas, 21 times the appropriations for the Ministries of Public Workers, Public Education, Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Labor.

Air and naval bases are being built, a complete system of oil refineries, improved roads and railroads; dismantled war plants from Western Germany are being erected and 20 Franco divisions have been armed with German Tiger tanks.

A railroad is to connect seaports on the Galician coast which are being expanded by Americans. These ports are closer to the U.S.A. than any others in Europe. It is not fortuitous that Irun, the terminus of the projected railway, will, according to Paris radio, be "internationalized"—in other words, transferred to the U.S.A.

Hitler's Gestapo men rule the Falangist torture chambers and direct the Franco secret police. More than 50,000 Nazi soldiers are

included in Franco's army and units of Polish fascists from Anders' army, including DPs recruited by the Americans, will receive military training in Spain under American instructors.

Hundreds of Franco officers are taking special courses in the U.S.A. and Spain is flooded with American military personnel. The Franco army is completely subordinate to the U.S. General Staff.

The authors of the new Holy Alliance—the Atlantic Pact—count primarily on the police quality of the Franco army, having in mind its 13 years of experience of war against its own people. However, they are not too confident of Franco's assurances that "order reigns" in Spain. It is not for nothing that the Observer, discussing the possibility of uprising in Spain, suggests "taking measures against it under Article Four of the Atlantic Treaty."

**CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF GRANTING AN AMERICAN LOAN TO FRANCO SPAIN.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Washington (Tass)—Speaking at a press conference on the question of the Export-Import Bank granting a loan to Franco Spain, McDermott stated that about a month ago the U.S. Government informed Spain it could discuss this question directly with the Export-Import Bank.

### Italy

**NATION-WIDE STRIKE OF WORKERS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN ITALY.** (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 50 words.)

**ON CRIPPS' NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.** (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 500 words. Summary:)

Rome (Tass)—After a meeting of Cripps with De Gasperi a communique was published pointing out that questions concerning Italian-British relations and also "economic relations in Europe and Africa in the framework of international cooperation" were considered from the economic and political standpoint.

Reports indicate that Cripps' aim in his negotiations is to solve the question of utilization of large Italian assets accumulated in Britain and "frozen" after the repeal of the free conversion of the pound sterling to American dollars. While Italy is exporting to England a significant quantity of agricultural products, England is offering Italy only manufactured articles, primarily luxury goods. In the meantime England is not permitting Italy to convert her accumulated pounds sterling into dollars.

The newspaper Messagero says Italian assets in England will reach approximately 60,000,000

toward the end of 1949.

Cripps is putting forward two plans: to expand Italian importation of British manufactured articles; and to utilize the so-called Organization of European Economic Cooperation for "re-distribution" of Italian assets in England among other countries participating in the Marshall Plan, in the cases when these countries require British currency for purchases in England.

According to Globo, the Italian Government proposed to utilize the assets it has in England for capital investments in England itself and in its colonies, through specially-created "mixed" Anglo-Italian companies. Capital investments also would take place in Africa and former Italian colonies.

From this "proposal" of the Italian Government the conclusion is being drawn that it is prepared to utilize the Italian capital in the British colonies exclusively to the advantage of England. The Italian Government refuses to make the essential capital investments in the industry of its own country.

#### France

STAUNCHNESS. (By Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, April 30, p. 4. 1,350 words. Summary:) Paris—When French troops shot into the ranks of striking coal-miners at Firminy Oct. 22, 1948, the determination and solidarity of miners in the Saint Etienne coal region merely increased and the prestige of the authorities dropped. The strike was cruelly suppressed, but from the viewpoint of morale it was successful. Though 1,200 strikers were given prison sentences totalling 200 years, and though strikers have been refused work in the mines, none utters a word of regret that the strike was undertaken. The people have demonstrated their staunch and unflinching faith in the righteousness of the workers' cause.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS RESTRICTS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF FRENCH PARLIAMENT DEPUTIES. (Pravda, May 3, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Paris (Tass)—The national Assembly recently decided to form a commission to examine the question of extending the social security law to the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guiana, which are new French departments. Humanité reports that the U.S. Embassy in France has refused to issue a transit visa for the U.S.A. to one of the members of this commission, the Communist Deputy Renard. At the same time any American can enter France without a visa.

MEN WHO REMEMBER NEITHER KITH NOR KIN. (By Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 1,050 words. Summary:)

In political salons the followers of Sartre listen to reports from Moscow of how the Soviet people repudiates bourgeois cosmopolitanism and condemns those few renegades who have accepted this hostile ideology. The "rats of St. Germain," as the followers of Sartre call themselves, realized that the truth about cosmopolitanism would reach the French reader, and he would understand what dangerous poison was being served to him.

Many Frenchmen remember how at the end of the war emissaries of Wall Street tried with the help of the hired press to go on circulating the Nazi slander about the "inferiority complex" of the French. Now the main campaign is aimed against the idea of national sovereignty. The decrepit idea of a "United States of Europe" is being dragged out of the archives and there is preaching in favor of a "world government" behind which lurks American dictation. From the U.S.A. to Western Europe come books, films and radio programs extolling the grandeur of a universal policeman and calling on Europeans to renounce their national sovereignty.

The choirmaster of the French cosmopolitans in politics is the aged head of the social-traitors, Leon Blum, who back in May last year called on his adherents to shatter "first of all and at any price," "the old traditional dogma(!) of national sovereignty." This slogan has been adopted for execution by the "socialist" ministers and parliamentarians who labor to destroy the national sovereignty of France and turn her into the captive appendage of American imperialism.

In literature and philosophy the role of apostle of French cosmopolitanism is played by Jean Paul Sartre who was the first in Paris to sling mud publicly at the heroes of the Resistance and to talk of the "senselessness" of their struggle. Breaking with patriotism and renouncing national independence, Sartre at the same time preaches servile deference to the Anglo-Saxons. For example, there is the "message" of Sartre in which he asserted that the Resistance movement in France was only "a gesture." The only liberators of France were, he considers, the Anglo-American troops.

New publications, lavishly illustrated and sold for a song, are making their appearance in Paris; with present prices of paper and printing, no honest publisher could sell them so cheaply. If you glance through these publications you will understand the secret of their existence. These

magazines advertise everything American—from washing machines to lynch law. It was in the editorial offices of the newspaper *Franc-Tireur* that the American who calls himself "a citizen of the world," Harry Davis, was given the most enraptured reception.

Fortunately for France and her people, French literature consists by no means entirely of the poor writings of the homeless cosmopolitans who are the hirelings of warmongers across the ocean and at home. There also exists another, strong and healthy and growing young literature of the new France.

#### Great Britain

BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER ON THE SOVIET UNION. (Pravda and Trud, May 1, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—Telepress reports that Horace Newbold, Secretary of the Trade Union Council of Manchester and Salford, who attended the Tenth Congress of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R., stated upon his return: "No one can undermine the moral strength of the Soviet people. ... They are exerting every effort to save humanity from...a new war..."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTINUES POLICY OF FREEZING WAGES. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 200 words.)

ENGLAND TODAY. (By O. Chechetkina. Pravda, May 4, p. 4, 1,350 words; May 6, p. 4. 1,150 words. A description of scenes of poverty in Clapham, Glasgow and Dundee, and of encounters with British workers who denounced the Labor Party, demanded trade with Russia, and wept with emotion upon presenting a bas-relief of Stalin as a gift to the Soviet people.)

#### Sweden

NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU ON REARMAMENT OF SWEDISH ARMY. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Oslo (Tass)—The Norwegian Telegraph Bureau reports from Stockholm that the Commander of the Swedish Army, Gen. Arensverd, will soon introduce a proposal in the Riksdag for creation of a motorized, mechanized army, equipped with automatic rifles and anti-tank weapons.

#### Norway

MEETING IN OSLO DEVOTED TO 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF PUSHKIN'S BIRTHDAY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) Oslo (Tass)—Paul Robeson addressed the meeting of 1,000 under auspices of the Norway-U.S.S.R. Society.

### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### The United States

CONCERNING RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY SULLIVAN. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. 150 words. Summary:) Washington (Tass)—President Truman has accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Navy, Sullivan. Sullivan released to the press a letter to Secretary of Defense Johnson. From the letter it appears that Sullivan's resignation was provoked by differences between the Navy, Air Force and Army. The Air Force had been opposed to the construction of a 65,000-ton aircraft carrier. On the other hand, reports have appeared that Johnson insisted on the construction of B-36 bombers, since he was formerly Director of the Consolidated Vultee Aviation Co., which produces this type of bomber.

STRUGGLE OF AMERICAN MONOPOLISTS FOR MILITARY CONTRACTS. (Pravda, April 29, p. 4. 225 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—UP reports influential Republicans demanding Congress conduct an investigation of the differences between retiring Secretary of the Navy Sullivan and Secretary of Defense Johnson over construction of a 65,000-ton aircraft carrier. The chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Forces Committees, Tydings and Vinson, have opposed an investigation. It is pointed out that behind the struggle among the leading officials of the various American military departments there is hidden the competition of certain monopolists struggling for profitable military contracts.

EUROPEAN INSPECTION TRIP OF AMERICAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE LEADERS. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4. Complete text:) Washington (Tass)—The Department of Defense has announced that the directors of the Intelligence Services of the Army and the Air Forces, Maj. Generals Irvin and Cabel, are leaving for Europe to "inspect various military objects in Europe."

WHITE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE ON FORTHCOMING RESIGNATION OF GEN. CLAY. (Pravda, April 29, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 25 words.) RESIGNATION OF GEN. CLAY. (Pravda, May 5, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 25 words.)

PUBLICATION BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF A LIST OF NEW 'SUBVERSIVE' ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S.A. (Pravda, April 30, p. 4. 75 words.)

WALLACE PROPAGANDA TOUR THROUGH THE U.S.A. FOR PEACE. (Izvestia, April 30, p. 3. 200 words.) WALLACE SPEECHES IN CLEVELAND AND DETROIT. (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 200 words.) [See also Atlantic Pact, p. 40.]

**RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SCIENTISTS.** (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) Washington (Tass)—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Scientists has passed a resolution of protest against the dismissal of chemistry professor Spitzer from Oregon State College for publishing a letter about the works of Lysenko in a technical journal and "not refuting" the theoretical theses of the Soviet scientist.

**WORSENING ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE U.S.A.** (Pravda, May 2, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—The head of the New York City social security department has told the press that the unemployed, together with their dependents, total about 1,000,000 in the city. The Illinois Labor Department reports the number of jobless in the Chicago area has grown from 90,000 in December, 1948, to 124,000. Unemployment is particularly great in New England textile and footwear industries, especially in Lawrence, Mass., where 22,000 out of the 35,000 workers are jobless. Statistical data confirms the tendency toward a slump in the American economy. The Federal Reserve Board announces that volume of retail trade in department stores April 16-23 was 10% below the corresponding week a year ago; freight turnover for that week was 9.7% below one year ago and 13.9% below two years ago.

**GROWTH OF STRIKE MOVEMENT IN U.S.A.** (Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 75 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—The press reports increased strikes caused by wage cuts and speed-up: 7,500 out at eight Bendix Aviation Corp. plants, a strike of 3,500 authorized by the United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) at a Ford plant in Detroit, 6,500 out at the Philco Co. in Philadelphia, 12,000 men striking in New Jersey, including 7,000 at Singer Sewing Machine Co., 1,500 miners out in Terre Haute, Ind., 1,300 drivers and mechanics of Greyhound Bus Lines on strike, 1,400 bus and trolley drivers striking in Atlanta, and 2,000 stevedores demanding higher wages in Hawaii.

#### Canada

**DISSOLUTION OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.** (Pravda, May 3, p. 4. 50 words.)

#### AUSTRALIA

**POLICE RAID AUSTRALIAN WORKERS' APARTMENTS.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 100 words. Summary:) Sydney (Tass)—Police raided the homes of 18 workers in Perth on May Day.

#### FOREIGN—MISCELLANY

**RETURN OF DELEGATION OF SOVIET LAWYERS** [from the Council of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Paris]. (Pravda, April 30, p. 4. 75 words.)

**PERSECUTION OF PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 50 words. New York (Tass)—Philippines police and army units are rounding up Hukbalahap forces with aircraft, tanks and artillery.)

**EXECUTION OF A TRADE UNION LEADER IN MALAYA.** (Pravda, May 5, p. 4. 50 words.)

### **Labor**

**CONVENING OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF METAL, TEXTILE AND LEATHER WORKERS BY THE W.F.T.U.** (Pravda, April 29, p. 4. 2,000 words. Summary:)

Paris (Tass)—At a press conference held in the offices of the World Federation of Trade Unions, representatives of the press were told that meetings of organizational committees took place in Paris April 8-13 to prepare constituent conferences for formation of international production sections.

Representatives of national trade unions who did not take part in meetings of the organizational committees because they had been refused visas expressed their support of the plans by cable.

The establishment of five production sections is planned: those of workers in the metal and engineering industry, workers in the textile industry, workers in the leather, footwear and fur industries, miners and workers in the foodstuffs industry.

The constituent international conference of metalworkers is to be held in Turin June 20-22; of textile workers, in Lyons June 20-22; of leather and footwear workers, in Gottwaldov (Zlin), Czechoslovakia, June 20-22. The miners' organizational committee resolved to announce later the place and date of its constituent conference. The date and place of the foodstuffs conference is to be decided at the time of the Second Congress of the W.F.T.U.

The organizational committees for the metal and engineering industry, textile industry, and leather, footwear and fur industries issued appeals urging close and constant world-wide liaison for

defense of the workers' interests in their respective fields.

**ACTIVITY OF SPLITTERS OF TRADE UNION UNITY IN SWEDEN.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) Stockholm (Tass)—Ny Dag comments on the decision of the plenary session of the Central Union of Trade Unions of Sweden regarding the relationship of the Swedish labor

movement to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The newspaper says a strong group in the Secretariat of the Central Union stands for leaving the W.F.T.U. The plenary session commissioned the secretariat to take such decisions as circumstances may call for; and this, says the paper, means that the question of further membership in the W.F.T.U. has been handed over to this body "behind the back of the trade union membership."

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## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

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### Communist Party of The Soviet Union

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**2ND CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF KARELO-FINNISH REPUBLIC.** (Pravda, April 29, p. 3. 625 words. Summary:)

Petrozavodsk—Forty-eight persons took part in the congress discussions, citing successes in economy and culture and pointing out shortcomings. Delegates devoted special attention to the lumber industry, noting that new machinery—electric saws, automotive equipment and locomotives—is poorly utilized. Organization and methods of management and supervision are unsatisfactory. Speakers remarked that Party committees do not use the primary Party units sufficiently.

"We are reproached for inability to combine Party-political work with economic work," said Golubev, secretary of a district Party committee, "but we are often driven into this false path by officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic themselves. Within the past eight months our district committee received 70 decrees and 45 telegrams from the Central Committee, not counting many letters of a directive nature, and they all concern economic questions. The officials of the Central Committee rarely travel out to the localities to give practical assistance on the spot in organizing Party-political work."

Comrade Kuusinen, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, spoke on improving the guidance of economic and cultural work.

The congress unanimously approved the political line of the Central Committee of the Karelian Communist Party and pronounced its practical work satisfactory. A new Central Committee and Inspection Committee were elected, and a letter of greetings to Stalin was adopted.

At a plenary session of the new Central Com-

mittee G. N. Kupriyanov was elected first secretary, Yu. V. Andropov second secretary, and I. I. Tsvetkov, T. F. Vakulkin and N. A. Chernetsova secretaries.

#### MARXISM-LENINISM

**NINTH VOLUME OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS IN UKRAINIAN.** (Kiev dateline. Pravda, April 30, p. 1. 50 words.)

**NINTH VOLUME OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS IN LATVIAN.** (Riga dateline. Pravda, May 4, p. 1. 50 words.)

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### National Economy

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#### THE UKRAINE

**NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE UKRAINE DURING THE 1ST QUARTER.** (Pravda, May 4, p. 3; Izvestia, May 5. 350 words. Summary:)

Kiev—The Statistical Administration of the Ukraine Republic has published a report on fulfillment of the state plan for reconstruction and development of the national economy of the republic during the first quarter of 1949. Gross industrial production was 4% more than planned, with a 36% increase in gross output over the same period last year.

In comparison with the first quarter of 1948, pig iron production increased 33%, steel 59%, rolled iron 63%, coke 32%, iron ore 20%, manganese ore 37%, and coal 15%. Tractor production is up 78%, grain-combine production 96% and leather shoes 47%.

Fall-Winter tractor repair in Machine and Tractor Stations was completed according to plan, and by April 15, 675,400 more hectares were plowed than a year previously, while Winter sowings were fed with fertilizer over 757,000 hectares more than last year.

Capital construction for the entire national economy of the Ukraine was 133% in comparison with the same period in 1948.

### SOCIALIST COMPETITION

(Editorials)—SOCIALIST COMPETITION, VITAL DEMAND OF SOVIET PEOPLE. (Pravda, April 29, p. 1. 1,000 words.) COMPETITION OF MILLIONS. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 1. 1,300 words.) (Summary:)

Twenty years ago the 16th Congress of the Communist Party appealed to all workers and peasants to develop socialist competition. The party of Lenin and Stalin inspired and organized socialist competition aimed at realizing the Stalinist plan of building socialism. Proceeding from Lenin's instructions, Stalin worked out the basic principles of socialist competition as *the communist method of building socialism on the basis of the maximum activeness of the millions of working people.*

Stalin's prediction that "competition is the lever by which the working class is destined to shift the entire economic and cultural life of the country onto the basis of socialism" has come true.

Because the Party and Soviet people succeeded in fully utilizing this lever, the pre-war five-year plans were fulfilled ahead of schedule, industrialization and collectivization were realized and the socialist society was built. The Stakhanov movement came as a new, higher stage of socialist competition.

Socialist competition has become a vital need of Soviet people. It has come to embrace over 90% of all the workers, engineer-technician personnel and employees of the U.S.S.R.

The delegates to the Tenth Trade Union Congress pointed out that our industry possesses enormous reserves for the further advance of production.

To uncover these reserves and make use of them more rapidly in the interests of fulfilling the five-year plan ahead of schedule should be the aim of every participant in competition.

In all enterprises socialist competition must now be directed not only at increasing the gross output of products, but also at improving its quality. It is necessary to develop more widely the competition to increase accumulations over and above plan, to accelerate the turnover of working capital, and to turn out goods above the plan without additional state expenditures by means of strict economizing of raw materials, fuel and electric power.

The most serious attention must be devoted to the further development of socialist competition

in the countryside for large and stable harvests and for realization of the Stalinist plan of transforming nature and the three-year plan of development of communal animal husbandry.

RAISE THE BANNER OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION BY ALL PEOPLES FOR FULFILLMENT OF THE POST-WAR FIVE-YEAR PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE! (Pravda, April 29, p. 2. Summary:)

[Under this heading Pravda prints the following five articles:]

§ THE GREAT FORCE [950 words], by V. Velmitsky, tells how Mikhail Putin recently returned to the Krasny Vyborzhets [Red Vyborgite] Plant in Leningrad, where in 1929 he had been one of the members of the brigade which signed the first socialist competition contract. Putin visited his old shop and told the workers the story of that first socialist competition, which initiated the nation-wide movement.

§ FOR EXCELLENT QUALITY FIELD WORK! [675 words], by I. Shatsky, tractor brigade leader, Krasnodar Territory, tells how the plan for socialist competitions for the title of Brigades of Excellent Quality Agricultural Work developed when his brigade was preparing for Fall sowing. The Krasnodar Territory Committee of the Communist Party then adopted a special resolution proposing widespread organization of socialist competition throughout the Kuban. Shatsky describes methods he used to improve his work during the competition.

§ MAGNITOGORSK STAKHANOVITES [400 words], by N. Kornilov, Party Organizer, Stalin Iron and Steel Combine, Magnitogorsk, describes the Magnitogorsk steel workers' socialist competitions. Six leading shops in the competitions have received recognition as the best in the Soviet Union.

§ ABOVE-PLAN FUEL TRAINS [75 words] reports successes of Kuznetsk Basin miners in pre-May Day competitions.

§ TWO MILLION RUBLES RELEASED [75 words] reports that during the first quarter the Gorky Railroad realized 8.2% income above plan per ruble of working capital and railroad workers engaged in socialist competition recently made the first bank deposit of 2,000,000 rubles thus gained for the state from working capital.

FOR NEW IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION! (Izvestia, April 29, p. 2. Summary:)

[Under this heading Izvestia prints the following five articles:]

§ FROM SHOCK BRIGADES TO STAKHANOVITE

SECTORS AND SHOPS [950 words], by A. Krylov, Chief Engineer of the Stalin Auto Works, describes the contribution made by socialist competition at crucial stages in development of the Stalin Auto Works, Moscow, from its rebuilding into a modern plant in 1931 to its latest achievement of converting to a new model car without stopping the conveyor belt. Group Stakhanovite work is the latest characteristic.

§ DONETS BASIN MINERS ATTAIN SUPREMACY [1,350 words], by I. Krasozov, Chief Engineer of the Stalin Coal Combine and Hero of Socialist Labor, looks to socialist competition as the major factor in meeting the 1949 production program. The article describes the tasks of this program and the competition between the Donets and Kuznetsk basins, in which the Donets miners have pledged to produce 200,000 tons of coal above plan and to reach a level of output in the final quarter of 1949 equal to that scheduled for 1950.

§ TODAY AT 'PROLETARKA' [1,300 words], by M. Yevgenov, tells of the traditional competition between "Proletarka" of Kalinin and "Trekhgorka" of Moscow, the country's two textile giants.

§ TO WORK, GROW AND TIRELESSLY SEEK PERFECTION! [450 words], by I. Solovyev, a Trans-Baikal locomotive engineer, reports his brigade's record fulfillment of the five-year plan in two years, ten months and 28 days. The record was achieved by carrying loads above standard, saving 90,000 rubles on repairs, extending locomotive runs to 400 kilometers a day and increasing runs between overhauls to 100,000 kilometers.

§ UNDER THE BANNER OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION [1,750 words], by G. Nosov, Director, Stalin Iron and Steel Combine, Magnitogorsk, reviews the part of competition in the combine's history. The largest blast furnace in all Europe was put into operation after less than two years of Party-inspired competitions and hard work. The Stakhanovite movement and the spirit of competition brought improved work and better integration of various parts of the combine as the years went on. Wide-scale efforts for new high quality indices, for technical progress and accelerated production have typified post-war competitions. Transport in and around the combine has been electrified, making a significant difference under Winter conditions. Powerful factories have been established for dressing sulphurous ores, and mechanization of processes connected with the blast furnaces have led to more constant and increased production. Thanks to all these measures, the amount of waste has been reduced, the area around the plant has been

cleaned up and trees planted. A characteristic trait of the post-war period is the yearning for education. Thousands of workers are studying in various courses and technical schools, and applying their knowledge in production competition.

SOURCES OF CREATION. (By B. Polevoi. Pravda, April 29, p. 2. 1,775 words. A feature article about Alexander Chutkikh, founder of the movement for competition for the title of Excellent Quality Brigade.)

SOURCE OF LIFE. (By L. Kudrevatykh. Izvestia, May 1, p. 3. 1,000 words. A feature article about Alexander Busygin, Stakhanovite of the Gorky Auto Plant.)

JOYOUS LABOR. (By N. Rossiisky, Senior Foreman of the Kalibr Plant and Stalin Prize Winner. Izvestia, May 1, p. 3. 1,900 words. A tribute to the Soviet system from the head of a Stakhanovite sector producing micrometers by conveyor belt methods.)

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## Agriculture

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### SPRING FIELD WORK

TADZHIK REPUBLIC FULFILLS PLAN FOR COTTON SOWING. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) Stalinabad—Collective and state farms finished cotton sowing on May 3, earlier than last year, despite difficult weather. Cotton was sown on 3,000 hectares of non-irrigated land for the first time. The total area sown to cotton is 5,000 hectares greater than last year.

BETTER FIELD-WORK ORGANIZATION! (By B. Martynov. Pravda, May 4, p. 3. 1,075 words. Summary:)

Voronezh Province—Despite the Spring-sowing successes of Buturlinovka, Talov and other districts, several districts are seriously behind in the organization of Spring sowing, and work in the province as a whole lags behind that of last year. On May 1, Spring sowing was only 47% completed, and one-fourth of the area set aside for wheat was unsown.

Much can be explained by the poor work of Machine and Tractor Stations; even in the South of the province, where sowing has been in progress for three weeks the work per tractor is only 93.6 hectares. In other sections, work per tractor is as low as 40 hectares. Administrators have taken inadequate steps to remedy matters, while district committees of the Party are too timid in entering into the affairs of Machine and Tractor

Stations. Despite a recent remark in a Party Province Committee decree, administrators in some territories have worked from their offices rather than directly in the fields. Recently steps were taken by the Party Province Committee, and the province Party and Soviet *aktiv* is at present out in the districts.

**MULTIPLY THE SUCCESSES OF SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY!**  
(Izvestia, April 29, p. 3. Summary:)

[Under this headline Izvestia prints the following three articles:]

§ **KUBAN WORKERS KEEP THEIR WORD** [800 words], by V. Zinchenko, Party Secretary, Krasnodar Territory Committee, describes successes of Cossacks of the Kuban, who have successfully launched Spring planting and planted large areas in trees. Competitions between tractor and field brigades have been developed.

§ **THE INITIATIVE OF LEADING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORKERS** [550 words], by S. Rudenko, reports that collective farms of the Odessa region are working to improve the status of the farm livestock sections, building Summer stock-pens, insuring feed supplies, increasing and improving livestock.

§ **THE BOLSHEVIST ONSLAUGHT** [800 words], by P. Nikitin, reports from Rostov Province that despite a shortage of almost 2,500 drills, sowing on the Don has been concluded in record time. Machine and Tractor Stations have made considerable fuel economies.

**THE CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

**STATE FARMS HAVE OVERFULFILLED SPRING FOREST PLANTING PLAN.** (Izvestia, April 29, p. 1. 100 words. Summary:) The farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms have overfulfilled the state plan for Spring planting of forest protective belts, planting 6,289 hectares in place of 5,800.

**BY THE DEEP BLUE SEA.** (By A. Kolosov. Pravda, May 1, p. 3. 2,000 words. This story tells of the reclamation of the Salsk Steppe in Rostov Province through construction of a 25,000,000-cubic-meter reservoir and irrigation system, planting of thousands of trees and the cultivation of grain with a goal of 200 poods per hectare.)

**ACCORDING TO THE GREAT PLAN** (By L. Pishenina. Pravda, April 30, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Rostov Province—In the course of four days collective farms of Azov District planted 200 hectares to trees in 40 strips of a

total length of 130 kilometers. The Zavety Ilyicha [Lenin's Legacy] Collective Farm of Azov District has pledged to fulfill its obligations under the Stalin conservation plan by 1955 instead of 1965.

**ON THE IRRIGATION TRACTS OF KIRGIZIA.** (Izvestia, April 30, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) Frunze—Irrigation work is in full swing in Kirgizia. A new water reservoir will be built containing 500,000,000 cubic meters of water; new canals are being constructed, and old irrigation systems being overhauled. Reconstruction of the irrigation network will make it possible to supply water to an added 32,800 hectares in Frunze Province.

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

**ELECTRIFICATION OF COLLECTIVE FARMS.** (Izvestia, April 30, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) Saransk—A total of 57 water power plants will be constructed this year in Mordovia, and 95 next year. Central heat and power plants will be constructed in districts rich in peat.

**IN THE BARABA STEPPE.** (By V. Velichko. Pravda, April 28, 29, 30, p. 3. 5,400 words. Summary:) This article tells the story of the Baraba steppe, which stretches from Omsk to Novosibirsk and from the Irtysh to the Obi. It has become a major center of livestock breeding and dairying. All the steps in the dairy industry from the cutting of silage crops to the wrapping of butter in the plants make wide use of electricity. The plan is to construct an "electric belt" 100 kilometers long which will run through all of Baraba and provide electric power to help perform all work.

**FRIENDLY SPRING.** (By P. Belyavsky. Izvestia, May 1, p. 3. 1,500 words. A report on rural electrification, Spring sowing and the use of new electric tractors in the Oka River region.

**AWARDS**

**DECREES OF PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.—awarding the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Medal to:**

§ M. S. Kruteleva, link leader of the Molotov Collective Farm, Sudislavsky District, Kostroma Province, for high yields in fiber and seeds of long-fibered flax. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 29, p. 1.)

§ V. M. Subbotin, link leader of the N.K.V.D. Collective Farm, Verkhne-Mullinsky District, Molotov Province, for a high yield in rye. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 29, p. 1.)

¶ A. I. Korotenko, link leader of the Path of Consciousness Collective Farm, Ordzhonikidze District, North Osetian Autonomous Republic, for a high yield in corn. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 29, p. 1.)

¶ S. I. Slobodyan, senior groom of the Path of Socialism Collective Farm, Mogilev District, Mogilev Province, Belorussian Republic, for high productivity of livestock. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 1.)

¶ Two workers of the Okte State Farm of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms, in the Latvian Republic, for high yields in wheat and rye. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 1.)

¶ A. E. Chikste, link leader of the Nakotne Collective Farm, Yelgavsky District, Latvian Republic, for a high yield in rye. (Pravda, May 1, p. 2; Izvestia, May 4, p. 3.)

¶ Three outstanding agricultural workers of Kherson Province, Ukraine, for high yields in wheat. (Pravda, May 3, p. 1; Izvestia, May 4, p. 3.)

¶ Thirty-nine outstanding agricultural workers of the Georgian Republic, for high yields in corn and tobacco. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3; May 5, p. 2; Izvestia, May 5, p. 2. The list of names will be continued in later issues of Pravda and Izvestia.)

¶ Eighteen outstanding agricultural workers of the Tadzhik Republic, for high yields in cotton. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3; May 5, p. 2; Izvestia, May 5, p. 2. The list of names will be continued in later issues of Pravda and Izvestia.)

#### AGRICULTURE—MISCELLANY

IN ALAZAN VALLEY. (By N. Zhdanov. Izvestia, May 1, p. 2. 1,075 words. Summary:) Kakhetia, Georgian Republic—Semyon Makhatelashvili, recently awarded the Stalin Prize for his work in improving and introducing branchy wheat, began his work in 1940 when he noticed this bushy variety at the 1940 Agricultural Exposition in Moscow. He succeeded in developing the wheat until each head contained 150 grains, growing it until he had a supply of 70 centners. The wheat is now grown on collective farms throughout the Soviet Union. Last year, it ripened for the first time in the Moscow area and the Lenin Hills. This latter sowing was developed by Lysenko, and promises yields far surpassing those obtained by the Georgian agronomist.

THE 20TH SPRING. (By M. Rogov. Izvestia, April 29, p. 3. 1,750 words. Summary:) When the October Twelfth Collective Farm was established at Samet, near Kostroma, the farm administrator frequently came to the city for help in the form of credits, leather, rope, and even

grain. Now the administrator is concerned with constructing new, completely mechanized barns and obtaining 530,000 kilograms of milk from the farm's dairy herds. The farm's cash income last year was 1,300,000 rubles—more than 3,500 rubles per hectare of arable land. Despite monetary reforms and resultant strengthening of the ruble and price-reductions, this income was 100,000 rubles greater than in 1946. The achievements of the farm are due to exploitation of existing advantages, through diversified crops, careful stock breeding and generally well-established animal husbandry.

### Military Affairs

DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.—(Pravda, May 3, p. 1; Izvestia, May 4, p. 3)—awarding the Order of the Red Star to Capt. Alexei Vasilyevich Bystrov, Maj. Vasily Gavrilovich Ivanov, Gavriil Afanasyevich Kondrashov and Capt. Stepan Filippovich Mashkovsky for developing a new type of aviation equipment.

DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.—(Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 1)—awarding the Order of the Red Banner to Maj. K. M. Zotov for application of new aviation equipment.

DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.—(Pravda, May 3, p. 1; Izvestia, May 4, p. 3)—awarding orders and medals to 70 officers and men of the Soviet Navy. The list is to be continued in future issues of the newspapers.

### Culture

SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC LECTURES FOR 1ST HALF OF MAY, 1949. (Izvestia, April 29, p. 4.)

#### Small Lecture Hall No. 1

S. A. Andreyev-Krivich: "Pushkin and Lermontov" (May 4).

Prof. V. N. Kolbanovsky: "A. S. Makarenko on Moral Education of Children" (May 5).

Lt. Gen. A. V. Sukhomlin: "J. V. Stalin's Book 'On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union'" (May 6).

S. D. Cheremushkin, Deputy Minister of Agriculture: "Tasks of a Further Great Advance of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R." (May 9).

F. M. Martyanov, Deputy Minister of State Farms: "Development of Animal Husbandry in the U.S.S.R." (May 10).

Prof. M. K. Dobrynin: "Pushkin and Belinsky" (May 11).

Prof. A. Z. Aleksandrov: "Teaching of Lenin and Stalin on the General Crisis of Capitalism" (May 13).

**A LIBRARY FOR EACH COLLECTIVE FARM.** (Izvestia, April 30, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) Omsk—A movement has started in Omsk Province for supplying every collective farm with a library. The collective farmers of Cherlak District, who initiated this movement, set up one library in each of the 44 agricultural collectives in the district this Spring.

## Science

(Obituary)—G. O. GRAFTIO. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) Academician Graftio, a pioneer in Soviet hydro-energetics, devoted his life to construction of hydro-electric stations. For his outstanding services he had been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

**IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R.**—On Perpetuation of the Memory of the Outstanding Engineer, Scientist and Constructor of Soviet Hydro-electric Stations, Academician Genrikh Osipovich Graftio, and on Provision for his Family. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 5, p. 1. Summary:) This decree states that the name of Academician G. O. Graftio be given to the Nizhne-Svir water power plant; that in 1951 a bust of Academician Graftio be set up on the grounds of the Volkhov hydro-electric station; that the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. be instructed to publish an anthology devoted to the life and activity of Academician Graftio; that Perm Street in Leningrad be renamed Graftio Street; that Graftio's widow be paid 15,000 rubles immediately and granted a pension, and that the funeral of Academician Graftio be held at state expense.

## Cities

**MOSCOW.** (By S. Vasilyev. Izvestia, May 1, p. 2. 2,700 words. Summary:) In a May Day essay on the mood evoked by the word, "Moscow," the author describes the impressions of an imaginary ride through Moscow and speaks of the new general plan of reconstruction published three months ago. The writer says the planned new tall buildings will have nothing in common with the indifferent, misanthropic dwellings of bourgeois

capitalist architecture, with its scorn of light, its ignoring of human needs and demands, and its indifference to the sun, the air, and perspective.

**PLANTING OF GREENERY IN STALINGRAD.** (Izvestia, April 30, p. 2. 100 words. Summary:) Stalingrad—More than 4,000,000 trees and shrubs will be planted in the streets and squares of Stalingrad this year.

## The Arts

**JUBILEE OF THE MOSSOVIET THEATER.** (Pravda, April 29, p. 3. 350 words. Summary:) Representatives of the public gathered April 28 at a meeting devoted to the 25th jubilee of the State Mossoviet Drama Theater. A report on the creative path of the theater was given by its director, People's Artist Yu. A. Zavadsky.

**'SADKO' AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER.** (Pravda, April 30, p. 4. 25 words. Summary:) A premiere of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sadko" was held April 29 in the Bolshoi Theater.

**A FILM ABOUT MOSCOW AND ITS PEOPLE.** (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) The reviews praise the new documentary film, "Order-Bearing Moscow Province," devoted to the life, labors and victories of Moscow city and province in the post-war five-year plan. Through the whole film runs the thought expressed by the leader of the Moscow Bolsheviks, G. M. Popov, at the Ninth Province and Eighth City Joint Conference: "Moscow is the capital of the land of victorious socialism. In the eyes of the working people of the whole world Moscow embodies the victorious struggle of the Soviet people to build the Communist society." The producers of the film have succeeded in creating a vivid and moving picture about people of Moscow.

## Miscellany

**THE PUSHKIN SESQUICENTENNIAL.** (Izvestia, May 5, p. 3. 125 words. Summary:) Chkalov—The towns and villages of Chkalov Province are preparing for the sesquicentennial of the birth of A. S. Pushkin, who visited the region in 1833 in search of material on Pugachev. A monument is to be erected to the poet.

**TOURNAMENT OF FOOTBALL TEAMS OF GROUP 2.** (Pravda, April 29, p. 4. 50 words. Summary:) A tournament of football teams of

Group 2 champions will take place May 15 to Sept. 1, with 80 teams participating.

Domestic news reports carried in Pravda and Iz-

vestia April 29 to May 5 and not covered in this issue of the Current Digest: cities 1; socialist competition 1; industry 3; transportation 3; agriculture 7; forestry 3; literature 6; military 2; theater 1; museums 1; sports 1; miscellany 1.

NEXT WEEK

**THE STATE LOAN**—Text of decrees, articles and news stories describing how the loan is floated, rules governing interest and repayment, and the part it plays in the Soviet economy.

**FORESTATION**—From scholarly articles to crossword puzzles and a popular song, every method is employed to propagandize the great conservation program.

## THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R. Yet these materials of the Russian Press have remained largely inaccessible to many who need to possess them to study and interpret present-day developments in the Soviet Union.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

### SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule, within approximately three weeks after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet Press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed or summarized.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately forty other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. [A list of these publications appears below.] Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

Thus the Current Digest gives the subscriber a broad picture of the news that has been presented to the Soviet public by the Soviet Union's two leading dailies, together with their articles and comment; and selections from the Soviet magazines, and from Soviet newspapers dealing with varied fields of special interest, such as industry, agriculture, labor and youth.

### THE INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers the contents of Soviet publications printed in English for foreign consumption, and

should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

### TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be re-stated for the sake of brevity, except where quotation marks indicate passages in the original phraseology.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian.

### TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used;

А	А	К	К	Х	Kh
Б	В	Л	Л	Ц	Ts
В	В	М	М	Ч	Ch
Г	G*	Н	Н	Ш	Sh
Д	D	О	О	Щ	Shch
Е	E**	П	P	Ъ	(omit)
Ё	Yo†	Р	R	Ы	Y
Ж	Zh	С	S	Ь	(omit)
З	Z	Т	T	Э	E
И	I	У	U	Ю	Yu†
Й	I††	Ф	F	Я	Ya††

\* Г = V in genitive endings ЕГО (evo), ОГО (ovo).

\*\* Е = Ye when initial and after b, b and all vowels except Ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† Ё = O after Ж and Ш.

†† Combinations ЫЙ and ИЙ = Y.

‡ Ю after Ы = Iu.

†† Я after Ы = Ia; after И = A, as in Izvestia.

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The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$150.00 per year; single copies \$3.00. Subscribers may obtain additional individual subscriptions for their own supplementary use, or for faculty members, staff members or associates, at a special rate of \$25.00 per year.

Fuller translation of material condensed in the

Current Digest is obtainable upon special request, at standard translation fees.

## TO OUR READERS

As the Current Digest grows and expands, its contents will cover a broader range of subject matter. Readers are invited to submit comment, criticism and suggestions regarding selection of material and manner of presentation.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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## SOME OF THE PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR IN THE CURRENT DIGEST

## NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [The Whistle], newspaper of the railroads.  
Izvestia [News], organ of the Government.  
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], youth daily.  
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.  
Krasny flot [Red Fleet].  
Kultura i zhizn [Culture and Life], devoted to questions of ideology.  
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette].  
Moskovsky Bolshevik [Moscow Bolshevik].  
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], newspaper for children.  
Pravda [Truth], organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.  
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture].  
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Art].  
Trud [Labor], organ of the Soviet trade unions.  
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette].  
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow].

## MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, a fortnightly concerned with political, social and economic questions.  
Bloknot agitatora [The Agitator's Notebook], a pocket guide for Communist organizers and lecturers in the Soviet Union.  
Krokodil [Crocodile], devoted to humor and satire.

Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], dealing with adult education and indoctrination.  
Ogonyok [The Spark], popular illustrated weekly.  
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